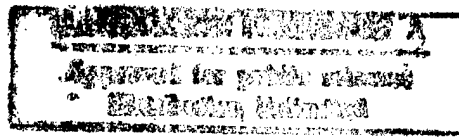


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 322

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3 August 1982

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 322

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK ON COALITION GOVERNMENT AT THAI BANQUET

OW040124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president designate of Democratic Kampuchea, said here this evening that "My country and its people will succeed in defeating the forces of evil, the forces of injustice, and in recovering their full sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity."

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the prince said, "The sacred union of all Khmer patriots and of their movements has now been realized and their coalition government has been formed, mostly due to the support, assistance and incomparable encouragement that have been given by Thailand and ASEAN."

He said, "If the patriotic Kampuchean factions took a long time to unite themselves and to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, it was because we wanted that our union and our solidarity in the struggle for national liberation, once achieved, would not subsequently crumble and fall apart. It must always endure, even after the country's liberation."

He said, "We are not waging war for the sake of war but war for peace, a just peace for Kampuchea. In other words, a fair solution to the 'Kampuchean problem' in accordance with United Nations resolutions on the Kampuchean question, and with the resolutions of the last international conference on Kampuchea in New York."

In his speech, Foreign Minister Sitthi said the declaration of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is "an affirmation of the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people to continue the struggle to achieve their self-determination. It represented the strengthening of the resolve among the Kampuchean nationalists to persevere in their difficult search for peace, dignity and justice."

"ASEAN has consistently supported this noble endeavour and was naturally pleased that it finally come to fruition, largely through the collective effort of the three concerned Kampuchean groups," he noted.

He said he hoped that the newly-formed coalition will surpass the challenges, overcome the doubts and accomplish the sacred duty it now undertakes.

Present on the occasion were Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, representatives from the three Kampuchea resistance forces, Thai officials and ambassadors of foreign countries including Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping.

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK HOLDS MANILA PRESS CONFERENCE 3 JUL Y

OW031257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president-designate of the Kampuchean Coalition Government, today said the Vietnamese proposal of partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is "just deceiving people, deceiving the world. There is no meaning, there is not significance in it."

He made these remarks at a press conference here this morning.

He said: "We have to fight and strengthen our military capability to do harm to the enemy and to persuade the enemy to abide by the United Nations resolutions."

Sihanouk said he had separate meetings with President Marcos and Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. They had exchanged views on the Kampuchean issue and the Southeast Asian situation, and their views were similar.

Sihanouk said the Philippines would extend to Democratic Kampuchea "all out support in the international arena, particularly in the United Nations."

On the aim of his current ASEAN tour, he said it was to seek support for his coalition government and to thank the various ASEAN leaders for their political and diplomatic support. He was not seeking military aid from members of ASEAN. But, he added, "It is up to ASEAN to decide one day if it could provide such aid or not."

Referring to the future of the coalition government, Sihanouk said: "Our coalition government will last." "We have to be united in the future. If not, we'll be finished."

Sihanouk and his wife left here this afternoon for Bangkok, the last leg of his ASEAN tour.

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRINCE SIHANOUK ENDS VISIT TO THAILAND 5 JUL Y

OW051844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--H. M. King Phumiphon Abunyadet and H. M. Queen Sirikit Kittiyakara of Thailand met this afternoon with Samdech Korodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife.

Present on the occasion were also Princess Maha Chakri Siridhorn and Princess Chulabhorn.

Leader of the Social Action Party of Thailand Kukrit Pramoj gave a luncheon in honor of Norodom Sihanouk and his wife.

Present at the luncheon was also Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand.

Norodom Sihanouk ended his three-day visit to Thailand today.

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PRIME MINISTER MEETS SAMDECH SIHANOUK

OW041754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon met with Samdech Sihanouk, president designate of Democratic Kampuchea, at the prime minister's office this morning. They had a working breakfast together.

Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was present on the occasion.

According to a press release issued by the prime minister's office at noon today, in the meeting Samdech Sihanouk expressed thanks to Prime Minister Prem for the warm welcome accorded him by the Thai Government and people, and particularly for the aid to the Kampuchean refugees at a time when the Kampuchean people are suffering hardships.

Samdech Sihanouk stated that the three Kampuchean forces would announce formally the setting up of their coalition government in Kampuchea as soon as possible after consultations so as to fight the outside domination unitedly and effectively, the release said.

The release quoted the Thai prime minister as saying that "The Thai Government will do its utmost to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean refugee." Prem noted with pleasure the formation of a Kampuchean tripartite coalition government. He said, "The formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is a good thing to the broad masses of the Kampuchean people, including the refugees residing in Thailand who will eventually return to their motherland, and it is also conducive to peace and stability in this region."

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEPAL FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSED NONALIGNMENT

OW030830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Katmandu, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa reaffirmed yesterday that the principles of non-alignment are the bedrock of Nepal's foreign policy.

He made the remarks in a message to the two-day seminar on Nepal and non-alignment that concluded today.

Expressing his strong faith in the ideals and principles of non-alignment, Thapa said that the non-aligned movement is perceived today by a large number of nations as "a means of promoting and consolidating their hard-won national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for social and economic upliftment of their peoples and for the consolidation of world peace."

He said the non-aligned countries possess vast resources which offer immense opportunities for development. "A collective self-reliance through mutual cooperation is not only a viable objective but would also strengthen the position of the south in the north-south dialogue for realisation of the goal of a new international economic order," he added.

Thapa also stressed unity among the non-aligned countries.

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEXICO ELECTS MIGUEL DE LA MADRID PRESIDENT

OW051730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Miguel de la Madrid, presidential candidate of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), has won Sunday's election, announced the Federal Electoral Commission (FEC) today.

Enrique Olivares Santana, president of FEC and secretary of the interior, said that according to the available poll results, it was certain that "Miguel de la Madrid took an overwhelming lead over the other candidates in the voting" and "obtained a majority by a wide margin."

Meanwhile, Miguel de la Madrid declared before reporters the landslide victory of his party. He said that when he took office, he would continue the work of consolidating national independence, promoting democratization, firmly developing economy, creating jobs and controlling inflation and living costs.

It was unprecedented in Mexican history that seven candidates from nine political parties were contesting in the election. According to statistics released by FEC, some 3-5 million Mexicans cast their votes on Sunday, among whom over nine million young voters went to polling boxes for the first time.

PRI has been a ruling party ever since its founding in 1929. Miguel de la Madrid, 47, is one of the youngest presidents from the party. He will be sworn in on December 1 to start serving his term of six years.

Today, the congress also elected 64 senators and 400 deputies.

CSO: 4000/161

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY PYM VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

OW071021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 July (XINHUA)--President of the federal presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic today received British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym who arrived here yesterday on a two-day official, friendly visit to the country.

They discussed bilateral relations and topical international problems.

Yesterday Pym had an open and frank exchange of views with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov on the development of economic relations between the two countries. The pressing world situation, European security, the Middle East, north-south dialogue and disarmament. During the talks, Pym expressed his country's respect for the important role of Yugoslavia in the non-aligned movement. Both sides expressed willingness to further their relations and cooperation.

At a press conference today, Pym said that the Malvinas question was not mentioned directly during the talks, but the Yugoslav side expressed opposition to any use of force in international relations.

At the dinner yesterday evening given by Mojsov in his honor, Pym condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and said "there could be no justification for Israel's invasion of Lebanon."

Mojsov stressed that a tense international situation is brought about by tense relations between the big powers, by certain countries' trying to impose their policies and aims on others, by the intensified arms race between the big powers, and the use of force and armed intervention in international affairs. As a result, the independence of many countries and stability of certain regions are endangered.

He said that apprehension is caused by the use of force, exertion of pressure and conflicts in the Middle East, southwest and southeast Asia. Southern Africa and some areas in Latin America. There is the danger, he warned, that hotbeds of crisis may extend to other countries and develop into military conflicts beyond control. Pym left here today.

CSO: 4000/163

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JENKINS ELECTED UK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER

OW030800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] London, 2 July (XINHUA)--Britain's social democratic party today elected Roy Jenkins, a former senior government minister and former president of the European commission, as its first leader.

The election was conducted on a "one member one vote" basis and the party's 65,000 members voted by postal ballot--the first time a British party leader has been chosen this way.

Jenkins, 61, who had been home secretary and chancellor of the Exchequer in previous labour governments and served as president of the common market's executive commission in Brussels between 1977 and early 1981, returned to parliament through a by-election 3 months ago.

SDP was launched in March of last year by Jenkins and three other former cabinet ministers leaving the Labour Party, with the declared aim of breaking the long standing two party mould of British politics. As it was not until recently that the new party adopted its constitution, the party had been led by the four founding members collectively.

Jenkins' victory today is observed here as one that has almost secured his chance of leading the alliance of formed SDP and the Liberal Party last October.

By taking advantage of the prevailing economic difficulties and the internal struggle within the Labour Party, the alliance had won a number of victories in parliamentary by-elections, with SDP now holding 31 seats and the Liberal Party 12 seats in the House of Commons. But recent opinion polls showed that it has gradually lost its popularity and fallen behind the two traditional parties.

CSO: 4000/163

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' NOTES END OF EDU CONFERENCE IN PARIS

OWO41958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 3 July (XINHUA)--Conservative, Christian democratic and liberal leaders or more than ten Western European countries ended 2 days of discussions on politics, economy and European defense and security here today at the fifth conference of the European Democratic Union (EDU).

A final communique said that the leaders held identical views on European defense. They demanded that the balance of forces between East and West be restored and urged that the policy of deterrence be carried out and the arms race brought under control. They also stressed the importance of alliance between Western Europe and the United States.

The leaders condemned the Soviets for their continued occupation of Afghanistan. They said that the Soviet attitude towards the Polish crisis shows that the Soviet policies are offensive and aggressive in nature.

Referring to the Lebanese problem, the communique said the EDU regretted Israel's invasion of Lebanon and appealed to all the parties concerned to end the confrontation and find a political solution on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign troops and non-Lebanese armed groups.

The communique said that EDU felt uneasy about increasing unemployment and inflation in Western Europe. It held that "to free the market force" is the only way to develop economy.

The speakers said that the Soviet superiority in nuclear and conventional weapons is the main threat to Western Europe. They demanded the United States maintain an appropriate amount of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe to confront the Soviet threat.

The speakers urged for strengthened defense ties among EDU nations. A French leader suggested "the creation of a real European arms industry" to shore up European defense.

EDU President and Austrian Populist Party Chairman Alois Mock said that a balance of forces between East and West is the best way to safeguard world peace and security.

Mock was reelected president of the EDU for another 2-year term.

The EDU was created in Austria in 1978 by major European conservative, Christian Democratic and Liberal Parties.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PARLIAMENT ENDS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION 6 JULY

OW071254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 July (XINHUA)--The Polish parliament ended its 2-day 23d plenary session here today after ratifying the reports on draft budget law for 1982 and on government reports on the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan and state budget and a draft law on foreign investment in small-scale industry.

According to the government reports, Poland's national income in 1981 dropped about 13 per cent, and the average living standard 22 per cent lower than the preceding year because of higher prices. The continued social disturbances in Poland last year brought about worsened economic situation such as "monetary crisis," "food crisis" and "payment crisis."

In the first 6 months of this year, there were signs of "halting the decline of production" in industry and even "certain increases" in some sectors, but the decreasing tendency "still continued" in the processing industry. There were "uneasy numbers of sick leaves" and productivity was "low." The report estimates that the industrial production in the first half of the year may be six per cent lower than that of the corresponding period of last year and 14 percent lower than the same period of 1979.

In order to improve the economic situation, the Polish Government will take it as a general principle to "reform the economic structure and make the new economic system coincide with this economic structure." Resolute measures will be taken to increase the proportion of the industrial sectors that serve agriculture, the food industry, the market and the export trade.

CSO: 4000/163

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO ZAMBIA--Lusaka, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Zhang Junhua, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Zambia presented credentials to President Kenneth David Kauda at the presidency here today. After the presentation, the president said, "we people in Zambia appreciate greatly China's stand on issues affecting mankind involving East and West, North and South." Zambian Foreign Minister L.H.K. Goma was present on the occasion. [Text] [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 7 Jul 82]

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Qian Zhengying, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power, gave a dinner at the Great Hall of the people this evening for a Nigerian economic and technical delegation. The group is led by Mrs A. E. Oyagbola, federal minister of national planning. Present were Jia Shi, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and S. S. Salifu, Nigerian ambassador to China. This afternoon, talks between the two ministers were held. The delegation arrived 5 July to attend a meeting of the Joint Economic and Technical Commission of China and Nigeria. [Text] [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 6 Jul 82]

KUWAITI LOAN--Kuwait, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development will provide a loan of 14.3 million dinars (50 million U.S. dollars) to help finance the Nigguo Cement Plant in Anhui Province, China. The loan agreement was signed here today by 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, board chairman of the Kuwaiti fund and minister of finance and planning, and Cao Liren, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here. The plant, designed to produce 1.5 million tons of cement a year, will be one of the biggest cement plants in China. The total cost of the project is estimated at 36.35 million dinars. This is the first loan provided by the Kuwaiti fund to China. Under the agreement, Kuwait will give preferential treatment to China in purchases in the light of China's specific needs. [Text] [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 6 Jul 82]

RWANDAN FARM PROJECTS--Kigali, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--The China-aided Rubindi paddy-growing farm in Kibungo Province was turned over to Rwanda today. A certificate to this effect was signed by Chinese vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery Xiao Peng and Rwandan minister of agriculture and livestock Federic Nzamurambaho on behalf of their own governments. At the same time, a foundation stone was laid for the Rwamagana paddy-growing farm, another project aided by the Chinese Government. In a speech at the ceremony, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly

relations and cooperation between Rwanda and China. He praised these projects in Rwanda. The Chinese ambassador to Rwanda, Zhao Jin, was also present on the occasion. [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 7 Jul 82]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA--Bogota, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese women's delegation left here today for Suriname after a 2-week friendly visit to Colombia. The delegation of the all-China women's federation is led by Xu Xuehai, vice director of the federation's international activities committee. During its stay in Colombia, the delegation had met with Colombia's women's organizations and exchanged experience with them on the protection of women's and children's rights. It had also visited the institute of family welfare, factories and sites of historical interests. The delegation arrived here from Venezuela on 19 June. Its visit was the first of its kind to this country. [Text] [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 6 Jul 82]

FOREIGN MACHINERY EXHIBIT--Guangzhou, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--An 8-day foreign foodstuff processing and packing machinery exhibition opened 7 July at Guangzhou's foreign trade center, in the capital of Guangdong Province. Exhibitors are 20 firms from Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Sweden, Britain, the United States and Hong Kong. Most are showing their products in China for the first time. On display are technical data and 45 types of equipment, including can-making equipment, conveyer belts for paper boxes, crushing, filling, meat-processing and sealing machines and sterilizing equipment. The exhibition is sponsored by the canners exposition group for the United States and the Guangdong branch of the China council for the promotion of international trade. [OW080815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jul 82]

KIM IL-SONG MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today held talks with a delegation from Shanghai led by Mayor Wang Daohan. The delegation traveled to Korea to sign an agreement on 18 June making Hamhung and Shanghai friendship cities. During today's meeting, Kim Il-song said the forming of friendship cities is good for relations between Korea and China. He expressed his appreciation to the people of Shanghai for their support of the Korean people during the Korean war. Also present at the meeting were Korean party and government leaders Chong Chun-ki, Kim Chae-suk and O Mun-han and He Zangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to Korea. [Text] [OW201528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 20 Jun 82]

GOOD WILL DELEGATION RETURNS--The Shanghai Municipal Friendship Delegation headed by Mayor Wang Daohan returned to Shanghai by plane on the afternoon of 24 June after attending activities connected with the establishment of friendly cities relations between Shanghai and Hamhung and concluding a good will visit to the DPRK. [Text] [OW270102 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jun 82]

CSO: 4000/161

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA SIMULATES USE OF TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WAR EXERCISE

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Might of Helan Shan Shakes"]

[Text] Shortly before "1 July," from the northern border of the motherland came the heartening news of a great success--the commanders and fighters of the PLA ground and air force units in Ningxia, with the majestic appearance and heroic spirit of the prowess at Helan Shan, held a military exercise and demonstrated to the party and the people their achievements in speeding up the building of a modern, revolutionary and regularized army.

At the site of the exercise, the wind was gentle and the sun was radiant. At 09:00 hours, red signal flares shot into the air, and fighter planes soared into the sky, artillery fire opened up, armored vehicles roared, tanks rolled out and a "nuclear bomb" displayed its power. With X forces representing our side and X forces being designated as the "enemy" side, the two sides engaged to fight for position and the exciting fierce battle scene brought praises again and again from spectators in the viewing stand.

A Full Reflection of Modern Warfare Characteristics

The "enemy's" fighter planes, attack planes, bombers and armed helicopters suddenly swooped in above the position, wheeled around in the air one after another and attacked in waves in a vain attempt to gain air superiority. On the ground the "enemy's" long-range artillery guns zeroed in on our defensive positions and used powerful firepower to open up a passage. His tanks and motorized units launched an attack at our troops and the "enemy troops" also instantaneously deployed their "nuclear weapons."

Confronted with an aggressive attack by the "enemy forces," our artillery units opened interdiction fire at just the right moment to slow down the speed of their advancing attack. However, the "enemy" tanks and motorized units, under the cover of air and artillery support, pushed on toward our defensive position.

This was not to boost the "enemy's" morale, but rather to simulate the "enemy forces," and to make the combat characteristics and nature of a war against enemy aggression come alive. This is precisely our army's new task in organizing training under modern conditions. The PLA units in Ningxia are using "enemy troops" as a "grindstone" to undergo rigorous training to meet the needs of a

future war against aggression. During the exercise, tank riders wearing combat gears traveled across the desert in a temperature of 45 degrees centigrade, and despite sweat soaking through their clothes and dirt all over their bodies, they put their full energy into hard and strict efforts.

Give Scope to Our Troops' Special Skills

Although the "enemy forces" managed to occupy a part of our troops' position, they had suffered heavy losses and was anxiously awaiting support. Our commanders judged the hour and sized up the situation, and took advantage of this favorable opportunity to issue decisive orders. A soul-stirring and fierce battle for key defensive strongholds broke out. From their defense works our troops launched repeated attacks against the "enemy forces" and inflicted heavy casualties on any effective strength. This was not a war of attrition nor positional warfare in which we fought fire with fire but rather an entrenched defensive warfare in which we fought fire with fire but rather an entrenched defensive warfare in which we used our strong points to attack the "enemy's" weak points. What our army relied on were strong political work and flexible fighting methods. Inside the tunnels and defense works we saw that the units holding the key strongpoints were like nails that have been "nailed" in to the position. Party members and CYL members proudly said, "The time for our motherland to test us has arrived, and as long as there is a breath of air left in us the "enemy" will never seize an inch of our northern border territory!" This kind of fearing neither hardship nor death revolutionary spirit is the epitome of our army's heroic spirit and also the result of our educational efforts on "giving deep love for motherland, for the great northwest and for Helan Shan."

The cadres and fighters of the 1st Company of an unidentified PLA unit in Ningxia have closely integrated their love for the mountains with the building up and the defense of the mountains during the education on the "three ardent loves," have trained hard in combat skills and have achieved marked improvements in military and political qualities. As a result, a large number of marksmen and crack artillerymen have emerged, the skills to fight tanks with "force, accuracy, fierceness, speed and flexibility" have been summed up and a new way for the entire unit to conduct tactical training has been introduced. During this exercise, they skillfully foiled the advance of the "enemy forces" with courageous spirit and exquisite fighting art.

Border Guards Subdue the "Enemy"

In a counterattack operation, our troops' reserve units, with the momentum of an avalanche, made a clean sweep of the "enemy troops" and launched an awesome and fierce firepower attack against the those who were charging into our position. With close coordination from infantry and tank units, we penetrated right into the "enemy's" position, cut him off at the middle into countless pieces so that he had difficulty watching his front and rear. Our troops nuclear strike capability zeroed in on the targets, took the enemy by surprise and dealt his artillery positions and reserve forces a crushing blow. Like a sharpened sword, our airborne fenduis cut into the "enemy's" rear and launched an attack with amazing speed, thereby surrounding the "enemy forces" with frontal and pincer attacks. Our artillery units used their tempered skills honed on the training

ground during ordinary times to support the infantry units in their counter-attack operation and put into action their tremendous power.

How was this skill perfected in training? Comrades of a team in charge of training in the exercise told us that it was the result of hard training during ordinary times by the broad masses of commanders and fighters, the result of the coordinated training of various arms of the services and the result of correct guidance. This year, in training reform various units have focused attention on the characteristics of modern warfare, unified combat thinking, studied counterattack measures and brought into play the overall strength of various service arms. As a result, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the units in Ningxia have all unified their thinking, put their strength together and trained hard and strict.

When the exercise reached a period of decisive fighting, our troops' counter-attack forces employed various combat methods to swiftly surround and annihilate the "enemy forces" and pushed the training exercise to a climax. Spectators in the viewing stand looked down at the site of the exercise and broke into continuous and unending applause. With the success of education and training at hand, the people's army sang an inspirational song of their deep love for the great northwest and their defense of Helan Shan. Should the enemy dare to invade us, our army will certainly ride on galloping "steeds" alongside the people of various nationalities in Ningxia to engulf him in the boundless ocean of people's war.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRC JOURNAL ON MILITARY THEMES IN STAGE PLAYS

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[Article by Hu Ke [5170 0668]: "A Little Talk on Military Themes in Stage Plays"]

[Text] Many of the stage plays in our country take military struggles as the theme. Not to mention the enormous number of traditional plays which portray war, the stage plays on military themes have become an important category due to our country's revolutionary characteristics. Certainly, compared with the historical facts of the armed struggles of our country's revolution, only a limited part has been reflected in the plays. An enormous amount of military themes are waiting to be reflected in the plays.

What do we mean by military themes? It can be explained, in a narrow sense, as portrayal of war; and in a broader sense, it means description of war preparations during peace time and the building of the whole modern and regular army. It is difficult to clearly separate military themes from other themes. Some of the activities of the militia should be included as military themes, whereas the arrest of criminals by public security personnel has never been included in the category of military themes despite violent actions involving guns and swords. In order to facilitate discussions, let us agree to treat wars and events directly related to wars as military themes.

In this article, the writer would like to give some immature and personal opinions on several questions in the writing of stage plays on military themes.

Education on Patriotism and Revolutionary Heroism

We hope to see more plays which portray and revolutionary wars and which reflect the life of our army in actual struggles. This is not only because the history of our country's revolutionary wars is of educational significance and our army's actual struggle directly inspires the masses, but also because plays on revolutionary and military themes can readily, and in a centralized way, reflect our masses' lofty patriotic and revolutionary heroic feeling. Such spirits are of great importance to building socialist spiritual civilization, and establishing socialist and communist ideology, morality and customs. Regarding our PLA units and the broad masses of young people, carrying out lively and vivid education on patriotism and revolutionary heroism by means of litera-

ture and art on military themes is of direct significance in making war preparations.

Since war appeared in human society as a form to solve contradictions among classes, nationalities, countries and political groups, literature and art which reflected war appeared. Through the ages, each class, each nationality, each country and each political group, for the sake of safeguarding its own interests, has been using all possible means including literature and art, to propagate the historical achievements and war heroes of its own class, nation, country or group. The reason for this is to educate and encourage its own people. They also propagate the brave spirit of being loyal to the country and the nation and fighting against foreign aggressors, deriving wisdom and drawing strength from it. They cultivate among the people the moral qualities and mental power which is conducive to the lifelong existence of the nation, which help people to resist foreign aggression and undergo the test of war. This kind of mental quality is called patriotism. Education in patriotism is important in all countries. In a class society, the kind of patriotism propagated by the ruling group is always related to safeguarding the interests of its own class. The reactionary ruling class even makes use of the people's patriotic feelings to instigate national hatred, advocate aggression and hegemonism, and beautify unjust wars in order to serve its own interests. Patriotism as advocated by communists, is fundamentally different from all other kinds of nationalism and narrow patriotism in that it is related to the interests of the Proletariat and the broad masses of people and the interests of oppressed nations and people all over the world. Our patriotism is identical with the spirit of serving the people, the spirit of contributing to the socialist and communist cause and the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

We encourage works on military themes and encourage works which portray the armed struggles led by the Chinese Communist Party over the past several decades since the founding of the country including the struggle of building national defense carried out for the sake of safeguarding the motherland and the struggle for safeguarding the frontiers. We also encourage works on ancient wars and encourage observing the historical military struggles by applying historical materialistic views. We must draw experience and learn lessons from them so as to serve the current cause of safeguarding the socialist motherland. However, what is more urgent is that we must take the opportunity that many of the actual participants are still alive, to strive to reflect great military struggles that this generation of ours has undergone for the sake of building and safeguarding our socialist motherland. From the Nanchang uprising to the long march of 25,000 li, from the war of resistance against Japan to the liberation war, from the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea to the various wars of self-defense to safeguard the frontiers, there are so many glorious historical relics, so many heroic figures and so much valuable experience awaiting our discovery and study! Today, our army is no longer in the past situation of millet plus rifles. How many new figures and new struggles await our observation, study and reflection!

A High Plane of the Times and History

The conception of the themes of the plays is tough and meticulous creative labor. It not only requires that the playwright be familiar with the process,

the details and the figures of the struggle that he is going to portray and the look of the society at that time, but also that he stands on the high plane of our times today to observe and handle the historical facts and make a more profound summation. It is necessary, in the course of relating the historical story, to give prominence to the historical and educational significance and abandon things which are meaningless today although they seemed to be significant in the past. Thus, it will better serve our struggle today. Our plays should on the one hand, reproduce history and on the other hand, has a strong sense of the times. Then, this demands that our playwrights have a correct stand and views, a strong sense of responsibility toward actual struggles, and thoughts which are related to history.

War is a continuation of politics and military struggles always serve some particular political ends. Therefore, military struggles in the plays are always linked with political struggles. In the course of waging military struggles, it is necessary to adopt political means to consolidate one's own position and win over allies, and make use of plots to split up the enemy army to ensure a victory in war. In addition, military struggles themselves are a result of the intensification of various complicated contradictions among different political forces. All successful works on military themes, modern or ancient in China or elsewhere, deeply exposed the acute contradiction between various social classes and various political forces at that time, and none of them were purely on military actions. In handling works on military themes, experienced writers usually have their eyes on the political situation of a certain historical period and on the relationship between various social classes and various political forces at that time, and the historical background that caused the war. If we portray the Nanchang uprising by deviating from the grim situation after Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution, portray the long march by deviating from Japanese imperialist aggression, Chiang Kai-shek's anti-communist and traitorous principles, and the CCP's correction of its own mistakes, portray the war of resistance against Japan by deviating from the building of the united front of nations resisting Japan and the base areas behind the enemy lines, portray the liberation war and deviating from the modernization of the army and the great agrarian reform, these themes will definitely be less educational to us. Playwrights who write on military themes should reflect the historical facts by means of the plays and expose the nature of war, enabling the audience to see from the play the growth and decline of the relative strength of the two sides, the law governing the growth and decline of such strength, the sanguine historical experiences and the real motive force which pushed history forward.

We are not engaged in determining the themes. While portraying wars, due to different stands and attitudes and different emphasis in the course of handling the theme, we may have different or completely opposite effects. Our objective in advocating stage plays on military themes is to enable the masses to correctly understand the war, correctly understand our history and correctly understand the tasks of struggle which confront us today. Our advocacy of military themes in stage plays is aimed at the fact that we are carrying out the four modernization drive under the threat of war and that we must be enlightened and encouraged and make good preparations for a war of anti-aggression. We love peace. We must make war preparations including ideological preparation,

for the sake of maintaining world peace. No writers on military themes who have a sense of responsibility toward the society should adopt the kind of pacifist concepts which indiscriminately imprecate all wars, be they just or unjust, or engage in the practice of setting "humanity" against just wars, spreading perplexity and defeatist sentiments.

Characters During the War

Many of the stage plays on military themes portray a certain war or a certain struggle in the history of our revolution. Many of our writers are sometimes attracted by the complicated changes in the course of the war and battle and do not pay much attention to the active figures during the war. As a result, the character of the figures is drowned in the incidents. This phenomenon is commonly found in plays written by less experienced playwrights who have experiences in wars. We all know the inseparable relationship between the characters and the incidents in the plays and we do not deny the fact that the famous wars in history can be taken as the background of themes or the basic sketch of the story. However, what a play on military theme should bring to the audience is not the course of a certain war or battle. A playwright who writes on military themes must, from the moment he starts to work out the plot, aim at the destiny of each character in the play and the relationships between the characters so that the characters can be active in the background of a concrete war or battle. When we say that a certain play is describing a certain war or battle, we mean a story and some characters in a certain war or battle. The appearance of a war or a battle should be clearly or vaguely seen in perspective by means of the concrete experiences of the characters.

The plays on military themes should not content themselves with telling the audience how the war was fought. Certainly, in our country's traditional plays, many war plays show fighting scenes in ancient wars and some of them show the course of a certain battle. However, these plays rely on the actors' perfect skill in Chinese acrobatics and unique skills, the beautiful posture of the dancers and the expressions of the characters to win the masses' applause. By just reading the script, we will not find them very interesting. The stage plays are different, the script of the play must use different characters to compose an interesting story, and use the actors' lines to sketch the characters. When thinking of putting great military facts in the plays, if we neglect the characters, if we fail to firmly grasp the personality of the characters and the contradictions among them, if we are content with the common occurrences in daily life and if we are content with superficial and ordinary human relationships such as relationships between staff members and relationships between relatives and old friends which are inadequately arranged to provide a break from the relationships between staff members, the "human relationships" portrayed will lack substantial contents and will look very similar to each other. Despite different incidents and the fighting strategy, the human relationships are more or less the same. We have seen more than once this situation while reading scripts on military themes.

I recall once, when I discussed such a regrettable phenomenon with some friends, we casually gave some examples of ordinary human relationship and scenes of stage plays on military themes. Common examples were: A junior fighter asks

for a battle assignment and his request is turned down by the higher levels after considering the overall situation, however, the toughest task is assigned to him at the most critical moment; a certain junior fighter is the old body-guard of a certain senior official; the old landlord's son is the main character's subordinate and the landlord's daughter is the certain of the guerrillas, with whom the main character has fallen in love; the fighters misunderstand and they complain about the senior officer's intentions until the battle is won; the commander of the enemy army is opinionated and the deputy commander is a wily old fox, and there are contradictions between them; a sophisticated and attractive female secretary who smokes cigarettes is active in the command headquarters; there are various kinds of the wine in the enemy's command headquarters to be drunk at any time; the PLA fighters all say brave and proud words when the masses come to comfort them; and so forth. The above-mentioned examples can sometimes be found in actual life and can naturally be reflected in literature and art. However, why does the exciting war life to the writers and also the things reflected in their works, look so alike? Why are human relationships between the characters so similar in different wars and battles? Where does the moral lie? It seems we can say that the sudden changes in the wars and battles are different from the plots of the plays. If our writers, in the course of planning the plot, can clearly see this point and make more efforts in the portrayal of characters, they can discover from actual life more realistic and touching human relationships.

Revolutionary wars are severe tests for all people. During the wars, the most concealed qualities of people are revealed. Sometimes, during a war, the usually quiet fighters radiate their brilliant qualities and those who usually speak highly of themselves in front of others become mediocre and incompetent. During the revolutionary war, the spirit of sacrificing one's own life for the just cause, the friendship between the comrade fighters and the spirit of being united and cooperative, the spontaneous and strict organizational discipline and the spirit of revolutionary optimism and other good qualities of human beings spread and develop like flames and yeast in the big group. They purify the people's minds, trivializing all selfish ideas and personal considerations. During the revolutionary war, high morale and meticulous planning are integrated and so are the revolutionary spirit of adventurism and the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, any kind of fear, subjectivity and blindness and any kind of carelessness and paralysis may possibly bring losses which will have to be compensated for the blood. It is necessary for writers of plays on military themes to carry out research and study the historical materials of the wars. However, the most valuable and fundamental course for writers who write on military themes is having a change to go deep into the PLA fighting units and the PLA units which shoulder great tasks, undergo the test of war and arduous struggles, experience the high spirit of revolutionary heroism and observe different kinds of characters in that big furnace.

Performing War Plays in a Civil Way

There are traditional war plays, which are performed with "acrobatic skills of the Chinese opera," and there are "war films." However, there are no corresponding "war stage plays" or "fighting stage plays." Various skills such as singing, choral speaking, acting and fighting are demonstrated in the traditional plays and audiences mainly see dancing, posture and acrobatic skills in the

war plays. None of these exist in state plays. However, the fighting scenes of modern drama, in which rifles are used to replace ancient spears, make the audiences feel uncomfortable. They expose the contradictions between the fighting method in ancient wars and the modern wars and modern weapons. It is now possible for rifles, which are fixed with bayonets, to be brandished, but not machine guns or cannons. This would be impossible in stage plays. In light of this, many comrades express their regret that military themes can only be used in writing film scripts but not in stage plays. The logic for this is, "can the cannons and tanks be moved up the stage?"

I have pondered this question. I think that if the conditions on the stage are greatly improved in the future, not only can cannons and tanks be moved up onto the stage but also aircraft, warships, launching of missiles and radar tracking. Would this really mean a glimmer of hope in stage plays on military themes? If stage plays mean a reproduction of realistic fighting scenes, they will be like military rehearsals. Are these the stage plays on military themes which we have been pursuing? The answer is no. No matter how improved the conditions on the stage are in the future, stage plays can only rely on its unique form--words--to depict war. As playwrights make generalizations, the plays can only "describe the wars," they can never fight them on the stage. The problem lies in how to "describe." "Description" is the special skill on stage plays.

The action of war, in modern or ancient times, is not solely in the actual fighting between two armies on the battle front. In most cases, fighting direct is transient, while the course of the fermenting of, preparation for and organization for a war is much longer. There is no doubt that the trials of war which men have to undergo take place on the battle field. However, actually they also take place long before the outbreak of the war and outside the battle field. Meticulous reconnaissances and judgments, repeated discussions and deliberations, frequent maneuvers and experiments, arranging large quantities of military stores, and heavy logistic support and political and ideological work, all these mixed together, give rise to extremely complicated contradictions which have already been conscientiously dealt with before the war is actually launched. And our enemy is doing the same things as we are doing. They are also bent on solving their own contradictions, making reconnaissances and carrying out studies on us. They try every means to eliminate us, and make use of every opportunity to undermine our plan, interfere with our combat deployment and lay obstacles before us. For a commander, the fighting to survive and to eliminate the enemy is begun as soon as the army enters combat readiness; or more strictly speaking, it has begun in ordinary times. The preparation for a war and the arduous struggle to create the conditions for victory must be started long before the outbreak of the war. How well the parties to hostilities have solved their own contradictions, what material and spiritual conditions they have created on their own, how accurate their judgments are, how strong their determination is, and whether their combat deployment is correct, the degree of mobilization of all the above-mentioned objective conditions and the subjective initiative of the parties to hostilities has determined the future scale and trend of this war. Certainly, accidental factors also work upon the process of the war. But, the general trend of the war is to solve the contradiction between the parties to hostilities, therefore people engaged in a war have to undergo the trial of the struggle between them-

selves and the enemy. And subsequently, the relationship between the main characters in a stage play with a military theme should be developed along the contradiction between themselves and the enemy. However, in most cases, the main issues involving the main characters in a play are not directly presented in the relationship between the characters of the parties to hostilities. Similar to our country's operas, scenes of talks between the commanders of two opposing armies on the battle front are seldom seen in most of stage plays with a military theme which we have read. Scenes of negotiations, interrogation of prisoners of war and bayonet fighting are common. In many stage plays, the representative characters of the two parties to a life-and-death struggle do not see each other; and in some plays, the enemy does not even directly appear on the stage. It is in fact the different characters of those people in one camp that account for the relationships and the entanglements between the different roles in a play. In the general background to a campaign, they are related to each other in fulfilling the common task of struggling against the enemy and creating the conditions for victory in face of the oppression of, interference of and destruction by the enemy. They constantly have to solve various contradictions between themselves, which may turn out to be rather acute, while overcoming those difficulties provided by the enemy and the natural environment. We can see such cases not only in those stage plays with military themes which mainly depict internal contradictions but also in those plays which mainly depict the struggle between ourselves and the enemy; whereas the scene of battle always serves as a justification of the solution of the main contradiction, or even becomes a dispensable epilogue.

We still remember that, at a forum, late Comrade Lao She made the comment of "performing a war play in a civil way" about the modern drama "the prelude to the eastern expedition." This theatrical terminology called to my mind many things at the time, for modern dramas with military themes, presenting the scene of fighting on the stage as it really seems not to be wise stagecraft. Modern drama is inferior to the movies in terms of the sense of reality in the fighting scenes; and is inferior to opera in terms of the amusement in stylized combat. Above all, the solution of contradictions and the portrayal of the characters roles are usually accomplished in those justifying fighting scenes. Therefore, I think, our playwrights had better keep their attention on the characters involved in the war than attempt to present lifelike scenes of fighting; and should extend their vision from the war itself to the prewar stage, so as to include all the social conditions which cultivate the characters roles and all the trails which the latter have to bear in handling various relationships. If such an idea is all right, the road of "performing war plays in a civil way," I think, can be transplanted to plays other than "the prelude to the eastern expedition."

Leading Figures in Revolutionary Wars

The modern drams reflecting important military themes in history have been blooming since the smashing of the "gang of four." This is because, of the one hand, the restriction imposed by the "gang of four" against writing about real people and real events has been eliminated and on the other, as the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation passed away one after another, the vast number of spectators long to recall in plays, the images of the re-

revolutionary leaders whom they deeply love. The history of our country's revolutionary struggle is closely related to outstanding military struggles. In addition, many old comrades who have gone through battles are still alive today. All these factors have facilitated and pushed ahead the creation of a large number of plays with military themes in which the revolutionaries of the older generation are the main characters.

Since it is now possible to directly portray in plays the policymakers of a certain military struggle, we cannot only smoothly handle those important military themes which were once considered very difficult to handle, but can also greatly expand the field of plays' themes, and place many important military themes on the agenda of play creation. It is not an exaggeration to call this change a liberation of plays with military themes, as for the performance level of actors and the stage effect produced by the gathering of leaders, since they are beyond the scope of discussion of this article, we will put them aside for now.

In the last few years, stage plays with historical military themes having undergone a transition from the general appearance of leading figures on the stage to the portrayal of their characters, are making attempts to integrate the dramatic nature of history itself into the plays with the development of the leading figures' characters, and to represent the true course of historical struggles in a concentrated way through the description of leading figures' character. This important development would have been unimaginable several years ago.

Some people may say that this problem was solved long ago in the Chinese and foreign classic dramas; and what we have just done is nothing more than remove a restriction which we ourselves imposed on the creation of a play. This is true. But after all, our plays with military themes are different from the Chinese and foreign classical dramas. The difference lies in the fact that we have not followed the latter's old road in the method of creation. In our country's traditional dramas, history is integrated with the stories of some outstanding and conflicts between Zhu Geliang, Zhou Yu and Cao Cao, and the destiny of each one, are the history itself which the playwright wanted to present. But in our plays, what we pursue is to profoundly reflect, through leading figures' personal experience in historical events, the historical course determined by various social contradictions, and the force of the people who make history. In presenting the tremendous contributions which leading figures made to history, we try to penetratingly reveal how leading figures absorbed strength and wisdom from the masses they depended on, how they overcame difficulties and defeated the enemy by relying on the masses of people who are the source of the great force supporting the war, and how they transformed their subjective world as well as their objective world.

In the past, when handling important military themes, we always had to avoid the description of the activities of commanding headquarters, and instead embody our themes on the activities of grassroots commanders and fighters. At that time, the question of how to reflect historical events with a historical materialist attitude was not an [words indistinct] as we can now directly reflect important historical events through the activities of leading figures.

As viewed from a long-term viewpoint, the creation of stage plays with important military themes has just begun. Our work still needs to be polished up in those aspects such as the degree of truthfulness in reflecting historical environment, the degree of profoundness in summarizing the times, and in particular, the skill of depicting the intrinsic brilliant characters of leaders with an accurate and vivid language. How to reflect the influence of the whole era and the whole history upon leading figures, and to replay the glamorous images of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who took their roots in the land of China, and possessed Chinese style, Chinese charm and strong characters, through the presentation of the communications between leaders, between them and their subordinates, and between them and other masses; and thus have tremendous influence on the broad masses of the people will still be a long-term task. Those shortcomings such as having a stilted writing style, duplications, undeveloped themes, and so on in reflecting the relationship between leaders and the masses still need to be overcome. However, it cannot be denied that our work is different from our predecessors' work in the fundamental attitude of observing and reflecting history.

The Image of Contemporary Revolutionary Soldiers

The portrayal of socialist new men and pioneers of the four modernizations construction is one of the important tasks of our play writing today. It is the unshirkable responsibility of our army playwrights to try their best to create lifelike images of contemporary revolutionary soldiers with characteristics of the time by describing the current fiery struggles of guarding the border of our homeland and constructing a modern and regular revolutionary army. All stage plays which reflect the history of our army cannot accomplish this task.

Some comrades realize that there are few incidents of army life during peacetime worthy of depiction. They probably mean that in peacetime, army life is less turbulent, the contradictions are less explicit and the struggle is less acute than in wartime. They are right to a certain extent. But anyway, this only implies that our playwrights have to devote more efforts to observing army life in peacetime, and should not conclude that nothing deserves being depicted. Furthermore, even during wartime, there is a difference between the front and the rear; and relatively speaking, there is a difference between a combat period and an ordinary period; there are different fighting tasks; and various contradictions and conflicts in army life are not equally acute and explicit at all times. We often feel that army life is monotonous although we are living among complicated and actual struggles. We always realize its value a few years later when we look back to our past life. Failing to conscientiously observe life, lacking the consciousness to produce works for the purpose of struggling, and refusing to assiduously study drama, we would find nothing worthy of depiction even if we were living in that period. Today, in the days of peace, quite a few units of our army and many fighting posts are actually under a state of war; a lot of arduous tasks need to be accomplished at the expense of blood and lives and the degree of arduousness to achieve them is comparable to wartime conditions. Thanks to the work of journalists and television workers, the heroic and sacrificing spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team was represented to the 1 billion Chinese people and thus has

aroused their patriotic fervor. This is exactly an example of nonmilitary themes in peacetime. We must say that, among those military themes in peacetime, characters and deeds as moving as the story of the Chinese women's volleyball team are numerous and need to be explored. There is a bright prospect for writing plays with the real life of our army as themes.

A large number of heroic figures emerged in the self-defensive counteroffensive against Vietnam in 1979. In presenting these heroes, our writers always called them the heroes of "the Huang Jiguang type," "the Dong Cunrui type," "the Yang Gensi type," or "the Wang Cheng type," according to their major deeds. By linking them to their predecessors with a "type," they have inadvertently neglected the mark of time on these heroic people and their own personal styles. To classify them in this way is all right in news reports; but such a classification into "types" must absolutely be avoided in play writing. While noticing the tremendous influence of our army's fine traditions upon the character of contemporary soldiers, our playwrights should also be aware of the trails presented to our heroes by various contradictions of the time, the relationship between the characters of people and the whole social life, and the mark of time on people's character. Our army, for example, has equipment and a technical level at present that is much higher than in the past; the tasks laid before our army, and the thinking, experience and intellectual levels of the army members have also greatly changed. The extraordinary social change in the last 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, and the influence of the 10 years of turbulence have given rise to many new circumstances and contradictions in the army. And our people are just now facing these new tasks, new circumstances and new contradictions in their life. In order to portray contemporary soldiers, we are required to study these new tasks, new circumstances and new contradictions; and we must try to get acquainted with the whole environment of struggle from which our plays' characters emerge. And, in order to thoroughly observe and understand these complicated phenomena of life, we must in turn study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought [as published], study the relevant resolutions and documents concerning principles and policies of the party, and thus obtain the key to understanding life.

In the course of portraying our contemporary soldiers, we will meet the problem of how to understand and reflect the contradictions and conflicts in our life. Without contradiction, there would be no drama. Contradictions and struggles in life cannot and should not be avoided. When portraying the founders of the four modernizations, we should also resolutely expose those wrongdoings and wrong thinking which may obstruct the four modernizations. In fact, those founders of the four modernizations will emerge from the arduous struggles they are engaged in, including the struggles against all wrongdoings and wrong thinking.

Of course, we are not exposing for the sake of exposure, or describing contradictions for the sake of a description of contradictions. We have firm faith that those decaying matters and the degenerative influence of bourgeois thinking are bound to be defeated by the socialist and communist ideology and moral values; and glorious things will prevail daily. Our plays must describe the nature of these contradictions and conflicts, and clearly point out the inevitable trend that the glorious will triumph over the enemy. In the description

of the army, we should pay even more attention to this point so that our plays will educate the people and give them faith and strength.

What deserves mentioning here is that we also possess a sizeable force for accomplishing the task of portraying contemporary soldiers: The contingent of amateur playwrights who are working on various posts throughout the country. A number of short and pithy one act plays portraying our contemporary soldiers have emerged from amateur performances in the army and won spectators' praise with their lucid and lively army style and rich flavor of life. Some of them have even surpassed the level of professional writers. We wish that our army playwrights will uphold the principle of starting from real life and trying hard to portray new men, and expand their vision, so as to more profoundly summarize real life and more successfully portray typical contemporary soldiers in short plays. It is absolutely possible to achieve this if our professional and amateur playwrights are industrious in studying and courageous in pursuing their goal.

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PARTY AND STATE

CADRES URGED TO SET EXAMPLE IN RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Ma Shibao [7456 0013 6283]: "Peaches and Plums Speak Not, But Paths Are Worn Beneath the Trees"]

[Text] Cao Xiaoyu [2580 2400 4416] of the standing committee of the Tai Yuan Municipal CCP Committee has resolutely supported his daughter's becoming a sanitation worker and has received the praise of the broad masses. They say: Comrade Cao Xiaoyu has authority but does not seek special privilege, acting as a model in the correction of party style. If leading comrades would all set examples the way he does, many matters could be handled easily.

That the people link together the correction of party style and the guiding role of leading cadres should give us pause for thought.

In the "Historical Records" there is a chapter called "Biographies of General Li" which tells of the life of the "flying general of Han," Li Guang. Li Guang was a "sincerely humble, uncultured" and "inarticulate" man who nonetheless was able to lead his troops in common cause and achieve victory wherever he went. How could this be? According to records, "Guang would forego things that his soldiers lacked. When there was water, Guang would not drink until the troops had had their fill; had the troops not satisfied their hunger, Guang would not eat. His soldiers were willing to do his bidding because he was tolerant and not cruel." In more modern terms, because Li Guang himself set an example, he won the support of the soldiers and was able to unite them around him and make them follow his directions. And not only this, when Li Guang died, all the troops and the people nearby could not speak because of their griefstricken weeping. Sima Qian praised Li Guang this way: "'Peaches and plums speak not, but paths are worn beneath the trees.' These words are few, but they say a lot." He meant that although peaches and plums do not speak of how good they are, small paths are worn on the ground beneath the trees because the people know they taste good and contend to pick them. Although this refers to a trivial matter, it nonetheless makes clear a larger principle.

How grand was Sima Qian's appraisal of Li Guang! To this day, it still inspires us. In this great task of correcting party style, oh how we need a little of the "peaches and plums speak not" spirit! We often say "Raising a din is not as good as setting an example," and this is really so. Now, our party style is not correct,

but we have great difficulty correcting it, and one important reason for this is that the actions and words of some comrades do not accord. In speaking of correcting party style, they are emotionally aroused and never at a loss for words, but their actions are another story, and this does great damage to the prestige of the party, blunting the revolutionary spirit of the broad party members and the masses. If all the leading comrades of the party would be like Comrade Cao Xiaoyu, strictly disciplining themselves first and setting an example for the broad party members and the masses with their own true actions, then the correction of our party style would basically be at hand.

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CSO: 4005/829

PARTY AND STATE

UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR ACCOMPLISHING FOUR MODERNIZATIONS STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Xin Ren [2946 0088]: "What Does the Long March Prove?"]

[Text] Some people do not agree with the idea that "changing residences is not a way out of trouble," believing instead that changing residences can be a very good way out. They counter with the question: Was not the world renowned 25,000 li Long March of the Chinese worker and peasant army a brilliant change of residence? I am afraid that the matter is really not so simple.

Due to the extremely bitter struggle of the broad Red Army warriors and the resourceful decisiveness of the brilliant directors, this Long March turned defeat into victory and danger into safety, and became "historically the first" outstandingly successful change of residence in our nation. The Long March also brought into play the revolution's "written manifesto," "propaganda teams" and "seeding machines." It is completely worthy of being praised as "an immortal heroic epic." But, in spite of this, it cannot be considered historical proof that "it is good to change residences."

First, this move was brought about by the seriously mistaken opportunistic line of Wang Ming which made it unsafe to stay at the original location and made this "extraordinary movement" imperative--it was actually punishment for a mistake. Therefore, this change of residence must be categorized as one pressed on us by force of arms.

Second, in form, this move was over thousands of miles of rivers and mountains from the central Soviet area to northern Shaanxi; but, in essence, it was a bitter struggle through rough terrain and great difficulties to open a road for China's revolutionary cause. Moreover, the revolutionary spirit fostered on the Long March was the spirit of the "Foolish old man who removed the mountains," which, through the summarizing and elucidation of Comrade Mao Zedong, became an endless spiritual resource for us.

Third, this move was not made to escape bitter struggle--a move to the home of another with easy access and prior communication in order to peacefully enjoy what has been prepared--but rather was a move to a different base area in one's own home to rally one's forces and carry out bitter struggle as before.

Fourth, the price in blood of this change of residence was extremely high; moreover, it was only a move and did not solve the problem. After reaching a safe home, it was still necessary to "dig away ceaselessly at the mountain" until we touched the heart of our own "God" who only then helped us to level the "two great mountains."

Therefore, what the great Long March proves is not that changing residences can solve problems, but that only "digging away at the mountain" can solve problems. From it we better recognize how extremely precious is the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and we strengthen our resolve to continue fostering this spirit.

The "digging away at the mountain" and "changing of residences" that we speak of are not literal methods, but are a matter of two opposing principles and attitudes. On the road to realizing socialist modernization there are many difficulties, and we use the analogy of the "mountain" to represent these difficulties; are we to dig away at it and open a path or to leave it and go to a place that others have already developed? This is the essence of our debate. In regard to this question, Lenin made a statement from which we can learn. He said: "When, in a certain field of work, we run across a task or difficulty with which we are 'not pleased' and we avoid it, we are extremely mistaken. Moreover, there will be a definite price to pay in the future because of doing so. We should study everything without exception and learn how to get a hold on all fields of work and all areas of activity, and on all occasions and in every place overcome whatever difficulties and bourgeois practices, traditions and customs exist. Other approaches are simply frivolous and very infantile." ("The 'Left Wing' Infantile Disorder in the Communist Movement")

In order to complete the great task of socialist modernization of the motherland which history has given us, all we can do is what Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong instructed us to do, overcome all difficulties and all "practices, traditions and customs" of the sly opportunists and cowardly idlers--the kind of wavering, irresolute practices when the grass is always greener somewhere else, the kind of "when a man moves, he thrives, but move a tree and it dies" traditions, the kind of customs when "having begged for 3 years, one would not trade places with a county magistrate, etc.--and continue to develop the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains.

In short, although "changing residences" is a possible measure, it is only a measure of last resort, and cannot solve problems. There is only one true way out of difficulties: "Dig away ceaselessly at the mountain." Other approaches are basically "frivolous and very infantile."

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PARTY AND STATE

PROBLEMS RELATING TO DRAFTING CIVIL LAW DISCUSSED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI in Chinese No 9, 25 Sep 81 pp 2-7

[Article by Tao Xijin [7118 1585 2516]: "Problems Relating to Drafting a Civil Law"]

[Text] 1. The Need for a Civil Law

We have not enacted a civil law and a law of civil procedure for the more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC. Comrade Mao Zedong had proposed long ago the enacting of a civil law, especially in 1962 when he spoke out about the need for drawing up a civil law. Has a civil law been drawn up? Yes. Has it been enacted? No. So we have lived for that many years without a civil law. The legal nihilists, especially the "gang of four," were basically opposed to civil law. Our legislative workers have not worked hard enough for it, and many people still do not know what civil law is. There are even more people who have no idea what a civil law must cover and what it is used for. We can not blame them because we have not educated them on the subject. I believe no matter when our first socialist civil law takes effect, we should immediately launch an extensive propaganda-education drive to make the whole country realize why it is important to speed up the enactment of a civil law and a law of civil procedure.

The state has intensified its efforts to improve the legal system since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Party Committee. The promulgation of the criminal law and the law of civil procedure has brought us a step closer to the establishment of our socialist legal system. The fact that the establishment of a legal system has been on the agenda of both central and local organs signifies a nationwide call for speedy construction of a legal system. The 10 years of disaster have made us realize the misery brought on by the "gang of four" who had ruined the legal system and our lack of an adequate system of law.

Our immediate legislative priorities are the revision of the constitution, a top priority, and the enactment of new laws, including a civil law, a law of civil procedure, and various essential economic regulations. Civil law is an important basic law of the state. Being a basic law, it reflects the will of the people of

the whole country, the general line and overall policy of the party and the state for a given period at a given stage, and specific measures for specific areas or specific problems. It is the basis of all specific rules of civil matters and economic regulations. The civil law, therefore, is a fundamental law next only to the constitution.

What falls within the purview of the civil law? Stated simply, it regulates the relations among the citizens, the state and the collective entities (including specific property relations and personal relations). It covers the affirmation, acquisition, exercise and protection of various forms of property ownership in the economic operations of the state; the contractual relations in the transfer of property; as well as marriage, family, domestic relations, inheritance, copyrights, inventions, discoveries, rational opinions, etc. In fact, it covers such matters as the clothing, food, shelter, mobility, life, aging, sickness and death of every individual. In a word, it touches upon all civil matters in the day-to-day life of our entire population of 1 billion people. If we say the criminal law deals with the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy as well as criminal offenses, we may say the civil law deals mainly with the internal contradictions of the people and the maintenance of economic order. Thus, the civil law covers much more ground than the criminal law does.

Perhaps people will say the civil law is indeed very important, but have we not gotten by without it for more than 30 years? It is just because we have not had a civil law for more than 30 years, nor an adequate criminal law for that matter, that the legal positions of our citizens, enterprises, business units, government organs and civic bodies have remained undetermined and their lawful rights are hardly protected. This has left our society in a state of uncertainty, compounded by the tyrannical measures of the "gang of four" who capitalized on this state of legal void. Since there was no law to go by, many problems were disposed of by administrative decrees which were inadequate for the task. In those countries which have comparatively flawless legal systems, practically all civil matters are covered by their civil law. But we leave them to the mercy of administrative whims. This ties down the head of every agency to endless requests from his subordinates for instructions and picking the options recommended to him. The inadequacy of our law gave the "gang of four" an opportunity to run amok without any legal restraint. They destroyed not only the few fragments of civil law that existed but also our best traditional moral principles and values. Their drive "to criticize Confucius and to oppose the Confucianists" was actually a drive to destroy the excellent Chinese moral principles and traditions. It is said that the "Book of Rites" was our oldest civil law. Naturally it was not for the working people, nor was it a socialist or capitalist system of law. It was a product of the feudal or even the latter part of the slave society. However, it represented a framework of the customs and practices of the populace and their rules of conduct, including domestic harmony, orderly relations of the sexes, courtesy and humility toward one's fellow men. Some are the unique traditions of our nation. It is a pity that most of these excellent traditions were destroyed by the "gang of four" during those 10 disastrous years.

There is another matter which still puzzles some people. We all know the crime rate went down considerably after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Party Committee, especially after we had redressed those cases of injustice. But the crime rate has begun to fluctuate in the past year or two, especially juvenile delinquency. What accounts for the increase in crime? Although there are many contributing factors, one of these is that we do not have a civil law. Many criminal offenses arose from aggravated economic or ordinary civil disputes which had been mishandled. This, of course, was not the cause of all the crimes; but it was the cause of many criminal offenses. In reality, many offenses were the internal contradictions of the people, i.e., civil disputes, which had become crimes due to lack of timely adjudication. This demonstrates the importance of civil law. Moreover, many localities do not take civil matters seriously. The judges of the civil divisions are often assigned other duties. Backlogs build up as the divisions become depleted of judges. One comrade, a judge, was actually moved to tears when he saw the first draft of the civil law last year. People asked him: "Why do you cry?" He said: "I have been handling civil cases for more than 30 years. When there is no law to fall back on, my job becomes as frustrating as it is difficult. Now, we have a draft civil law. Although not yet complete, it will be promulgated after a few revisions. Then we will have something to look forward to." That was why he was moved to tears.

We can see how badly the judges need a civil code. In fact, the feeling is shared by the comrades of the economic sector as well as those in industry, agriculture, commerce, education and even the army. The economic sector is especially anxious to have a civil code. We will discuss their need later.

2. The Enactment of a Civil Law, an Historical Mission

We all know our party and our country are in a crucial historical period dedicated to "bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause into the future." This means, as Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "To uproot the negative impact of 'the Great Cultural Revolution' and to carry forward the great revolutionary cause undertaken by our party under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and other senior proletarian revolutionaries so as to open further the glorious way of socialism-communism for the Chinese people." To this end, the work priorities of the whole country have switched since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Party Committee to socialist modernization. The major objective of this new era is to carry out the socialist modernizations designed to build a highly democratic and highly cultured strong socialist state. To accomplish this mission, we must restructure our economy and its management by substituting a system of management which relies on economic organizations to manage the economy by economic means for the old system which relies on administrative agencies to manage the economy by administrative means. Consequently, we must do away with the old system which kept the enterprises powerless by stifling state control over their operations, including production, supply, shipping, marketing and funding. We should like to ask how could such an old system generate enthusiasm for production and make good use of the economic law? That economic system must be changed to give the enterprises a greater degree of autonomy and to extend the scope of legal relations in socialist circulation of commodities. To carry this new method of economic management

effectively and consolidate the new system of management, we must sum up our experience and reduce our useful experience to a framework of law--principally the civil law, a basic law charged with the historical mission.

Since the abusive measures of the "gang of four" in those 10 disastrous years bred confusion in the fabric of our social life, especially social values and practices, our readjustment and restructuring efforts should reach beyond the economic sector to the area of social life and social values where the rules of the civil law could be applied to bring order out of chaos in social customs, personal rights and the relations between the individuals. This is the only way to uproot the pernicious influence of the "gang of four."

Consequently, the historical mission of the civil law should include the following:

1. To consolidate the socialist system of ownership and develop the socialist commodity economy;
2. To put into a legal framework the results of restructuring the economic system and the new economic relations brought about by the new economic measures, such as the affirmation of the system of legal persons and contracts, the principles concerning the nature and functions of joint ventures and partnerships, and the rights and obligations pertaining thereto, which is the only way to make the system work;
3. To protect the lawful property and personal rights of the citizens; and
4. To bring into play the new socialist custom and practices as well as our healthy traditional values to counter the disruptive social impact of the "gang of four."

These four tasks, based on reality, are designed to meet our urgent practical needs. Now, the ownership of property is still in a state of confusion, full of puzzling claims and counterclaims. Joint ventures and partnerships also pose many problems. Worse still is the lack of protection of the lawful property and personal rights of the citizens. In a word, the civil law is charged with the historical mission to help realize the "four modernizations," to "bring order out of chaos and carry forward the revolutionary cause into the future.

3. The Structure and Salient Features of the Draft Civil Law

The draft civil law contains eight parts: Part 1, tasks and fundamental principles; Part 2, the subjects of civil matters; Part 3, ownership of property; Part 4, contracts; Part 5, "intellectual achievements"; Part 6, domestic relations and inheritance; Part 7, civil liabilities and Part 8, unspecified matters. These 8 parts are broken down into 43 sections and 510 articles. Of course, there are bound to be changes before it is formally promulgated.

The subjects of civil matters, or parties to any legal relations, are first, the citizens; second, the legal persons; and third, the state. Unlike the civil laws of other countries which do not consider the state a subject of civil matters, we treat the state as a subject of civil matters when it is a party to any legal relations under the civil law, equal in rights and obligations like the citizens

and legal persons. The emphasis on the subjects of civil matters makes the structure of the civil law more logical and much easier to understand by the people. The longest of the eight parts is Part 4, on contracts, which covers the transfer of property--the central theme of the civil law. Contractual relations have been the principal vehicle for carrying out the economic plans of our country. Contracts which link together the production, supply, marketing and shipping operations in a socialist commodity economy are made legally binding as a means of implementing state plans and establishing, in accordance with equitable and remunerative principles, the rights and obligations arising from the transfer of property. Contracts therefore are an important legally binding economic measure. The part on contracts consists of 17 sections, but the provisions touch only general principles. Because contracts cover an extensive area, we find it unwise to bog down the business departments with minute details. We want to allow them enough leeway to introduce necessary supplementary regulations. It also contains a number of prohibitions and moral provisions, but they are only general principles.

Another part deals with "intellectual achievements." The problems of the remuneration of labor, such as wages, division of work and bonuses, are not covered here. They will be regulated by a separate labor law. The problem of marriage and family is left out because our Marriage Law was revised and promulgated only a year ago. As we have already drafted special trademark and patent laws, they are not covered in the civil law.

The structure of the civil law is a crucial matter. Differing somewhat from the civil law of other countries, we structured our civil law to agree with the conditions and actual needs of our country. We have substituted "citizens," "legal persons," "ownership," "contracts," etc., for the traditional headings of "persons," "natural persons," "property rights" and "obligations." The subjects of civil matters, including citizens and legal persons, are covered by a distinct separate part instead of coming under the traditional heading of principles of civil law. This is unique in our civil law structure.

4. Problems Concerning the Drafting of the Civil Law

What should the civil law provide for, how should it be drafted, and what kind of civil law do we want to draft? That is to say, what characteristics should it have? These were the problems which haunted our drafting unit right from the beginning. The instructions given us by the responsible comrade of the Central Committee were "to create our own new socialist civil law." This means to proceed from reality to draft our own civil law free from the influence of the world's traditional civil law. Although everybody accepted this general principle, we still found it difficult to break away from the confines of the traditional civil law when we ran into specific instances. After continued study and emancipation of our minds, we decided to blaze our own trail because we could not rely on either the law of the capitalist countries or that of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. That was how we reached a consensus on the following points.

1. Principles of Socialism--Our civil law must adhere to principles of socialism. As pointed out in "The Resolution of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Concerning a Number of Problems Since the Founding of the PRC": "Only socialism

could save China. This is an irrefutable conclusion based on more than 100 years of the personal experience of all the nationalities of our country and the most important historical experience since the founding of the PRC 32 years ago." The civil law, a superstructure, should work to consolidate and develop our socialist system. We, as a drafting unit, have made a point of observing the principles of socialism no matter what we do, whether investigating and studying problems, looking for reference materials, or drafting the text of the law.

The draft explicitly stated that "the socialist system shall be the basis of all civil law relations, and no civil law action shall infringe upon the basic socialist interests." In dealing with the ownership of property, we extended protection to the lawful property rights of the individuals, even though our major concern is to protect the socialist system of public ownership. The part on contracts tells us that the circulation of commodities in the socialist economy differs from that in the capitalist economy. The latter is disorderly and helps the capitalists make money. All our economic operations are for the benefit of the people and therefore must be guided by instead of working against the economic plans of the state. Take the contracts of sales, supply, and the requisition of farm produce and by-products, for example. The draft civil law requires these contracts to comply with the plans of the state, and prohibits speculative and smuggling activities. The purchase and sale of the means of production owned by the state or collectively owned are forbidden, and so are unauthorized exploitation of surface and underground minerals. Direct or indirect sale of land, and exploitation of employees shall be held civilly liable. These provisions are needed to consolidate and develop the socialist economy, to maintain normal social economic order, to protect the basic interests of the people and to resist the corrosive influence of capitalism.

2. Principles of Democracy--The principles of democracy are important in our legislative work, especially the enactment of the civil law which is based on the theory of law found in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We knew from the beginning of our work that the civil law is concerned mainly with the readjustment of property relations, but we were not sure what position a citizen should have in the civil law. Then it gradually dawned on us that in a socialist state the citizens are its masters, and therefore should be accorded an especially important position in its civil law.

Consequently, the draft provides expressly that, first, the legal positions of all the parties toward any relations under the civil law are equal, and so are their rights and obligations; and secondly, the citizens rank above the legal persons as the subjects of rights and obligations. Every citizen shall enjoy in accordance with the law the right to own property, the right to use publicly owned property, the right to receive remunerations for his labor, the right to inherit property, and the right to enjoy other property rights. It is also provided that the law shall protect the life, health and personal freedom of every citizen, his right of personal name, reputation, portraiture, marriage, his copy rights, his rights of inventions and discoveries, his right to make rational suggestions, and other personal rights.

Legal and natural persons are regarded by the capitalist civil law as the subjects of rights and obligations. However, the system of private ownership has kept the working people powerless, even though there is nominal equality in the relationship between individuals in all activities under the civil law. The democratic principle that the citizens are the masters of the state and that their rights are equal under the civil law is incorporated in every part of our civil law, ruling out all forms of special privileges. In a word, the civil law is charged with a mission to protect the right of every citizen to engage in any activities under the civil law and to enjoy his lawful rights and interests.

The property under the ownership of the whole people or under collective ownership is managed democratically. This differs from the system of economic management of the capitalist countries where the law is not necessarily based on principles of democracy.

It must be pointed out that some areas of our economic life are still plagued by unrestrained use of administrative measures, paternalistic and autocratic methods contrary to the objective economic law, and wanton infringement on the personal rights of the citizens. In upholding the principles of democracy, our civil law has to prevent the spread of the corrosive influence of capitalist liberalism on the one hand and weed out the pernicious influence of feudalism on the other. Take the conclusion of contracts, for example. Our civil law emphasizes the principle of negotiation by the parties on equal footing without coercion or interference by any agency or individual. We are as opposed to the capitalist "freedom of contract" as we are opposed to "dictated contracts" based on special privileges. As for domestic relations, we do not condone failure to provide for one's parents and children, and abusive exercise of parental authority to the detriment of one's children.

3. Our Civil Law, A Public Law--Those of us in the drafting unit were seriously concerned at first whether our civil law should be a private or public law. This is a crucial point. We studied Lenin's view of civil law. A socialist civil law, according to Lenin, ought to be public law and not private law. He stated quite emphatically: "We don't recognize anything 'privately owned.' As far as we are concerned, everything in the economic sector should be under public law, and not something privately owned. We only recognize state capitalism, and as stated above, we are the state." ("Lenin's Manuscripts," Vol 4 pp 222-223) Lenin's position is precise and unequivocal. When we studied his teachings, we did not absorb the essence, and kept forgetting them when we ran into specific problems or in drafting the specific provisions of the civil law. We thought we emphasized rightfully one's free will, reciprocity, exchange at equal value, remunerations and the use of economic means to administer the economy. However, we found them incompatible with certain problems we had in drafting the provisions relating to contracts. How could we reconcile the principles of exchange at equal value, remuneration and equality with the directions over economic activities laid down in the plans of the state? Where did the state plans originate? Of course they were formulated by the state. Should the state direct and interfere with economic work? We were puzzled by these questions. Going over Lenin's teachings again, we realized we had equated the socialist state with the capitalist state, and had not understood the true nature of the traditional civil law, i.e., the civil law

of the capitalist states founded exclusively on private ownership and designed to protect the economic order of private ownership. In spite of its emphasis on equality and quid pro quo, the capitalist civil law stands in reality for "private ownership of property and freedom of contract." That differs completely from our system. Our means of production are under socialist public ownership, all economic activities must be guided by state plans, and the state has the authority to intervene in all civil law matters which contravene the plans and law of the state. Moreover, the capitalist civil law seeks "restoration of status quo ante, restitution of the original object, abatement of obstructions, and payment of damages" in tort actions and other civil disputes. These are based on private concepts for the protection of private ownership, and they are applicable only in actual litigations. This is known as "voluntary law," and all the remedies revolve around the "payment of damages." Is emphasis on payment of damages compatible with the actual conditions in our country? It does not agree with our socialist civil law, a public law, which imposes penalties in addition to payment of damages for a breach of the law. Having summed up the experiences of our old base in the adjudication of civil disputes, our civil law provides for more than 10 different measures, including apology, repentance, reprimand, mandatory removal, etc., for dealing with civil responsibilities which are not covered either by criminal or administrative law. These are flexible enough to allow the judges to use them at their discretion for the protection of the socialist system of public ownership and the lawful rights and interests of the citizens. Unlike the criminal law, the civil law is not bound by the rules of strict statutory law.

4. The Question of Morality--Morality and law are two different matters, two different concepts. The former is a social ideology derived gradually from custom and public opinion, while the latter, which represents the will of the state, is formed and enacted through the legislative process of the state. The validity of the former rests on popularly accepted customs and practices while that of the latter rests on the written law passed by state authorities. We can say people observe the former because of public opinion and personal conviction, but the latter is mandatorily enforced by state authorities.

Reflecting the social life and economic foundation of people, both morality and law are rules of the relations between individuals and those between individuals and society. They are superstructures acting on and representing their foundations. Morality and law therefore are closely related and supplement one another. The promotion of morality enhances the rule of law just as the promotion of the rule of law raises the level of morality.

Consequently, those of us engaged in legislative work were puzzled by the question whether matters of civil law should comply with socialist moral rules. That is to say, should moral rules be incorporated in legal rules? Some comrades believe the two should not merge and that legal provisions based on moral rules are difficult to enforce. We think the solution of the problem should be based on reality. For instance, a finder who does not keep what he has picked up is involved with the question of ownership. Why could it not be made a rule in civil law? Although it is not done in some countries, we could include it in our civil law. The matter is covered in the civil law of some countries where the finder is entitled to a reward as a matter of reciprocal right. Should we do that? We often read about

finders who have not kept what they have found. They deserve commendation, but how could they be entitled to claim rewards? Not to keep what one picks up is an age-old moral tradition of our country, admired even by foreigners. Why could we not reduce it to a rule of law? There is also another matter known as the failure to rescue a dying person. No civil law of any foreign country requires a person to rescue a dying person he runs into. Some comrades think it is difficult to make it a rule of civil law. However, an answer to the question is found in many incidents of judicial administration. Consequently, we have decided to require a person to rescue, under certain circumstances, a dying person he runs into, and to hold him legally responsible for failure to do so. Many problems would be difficult to resolve if they were not viewed in the light of actual experience. Of course, there is no need to crowd the civil law with rules which are practically impossible to enforce, such as a ban on indiscriminate spitting and cigarette smoking by youngsters. Instead of incorporating them in the civil law, we have to defer them to propaganda, education and public opinion.

5. Guiding Principles and Stability--The civil law is next only to the constitution as a fundamental law, and the question is whether it should contain minute details. Extensive in scope, a civil law containing minute provisions is bound to be too lengthy. For instance, the French Civil Code contains 2,283 articles with minute provisions on such matters as marriage, family, property, obligations and even gambling. It provides the losing party at gambling can not have any recourse against the winning party who did not cheat. A judge would be liable for failure to administer justice if he refused to adjudicate a case not covered by specific provisions of the law. Instead of bogging it down with minute provisions, our civil law should contain the guiding principles in broad terms. To this end, we have limited our draft civil law to a total of about 500 articles. Even though it contains mostly guiding principles, there are still provisions which embody enforceable basic experiences derived from reality and practice. All specifics are to be supplemented by special statutes. Premature and unenforceable experiences are left out for the time being. Matters concerning economic organizations and various systems of responsibilities will be covered by administrative and economic enactments.

Our business departments and units of specific work are anxious to have a civil law full of minute details to make their job easier. That is understandable. But things develop and change, and a civil law with rigid provisions would stifle the development of our enterprises. What we have been doing is drafting a civil law which provides guiding principles and a key to stability, but leaves enough room for supplementary legislation. Instead of providing the details of special statutes for the departments, the civil law should lay down only the general principles of a legal system. On the other hand, special statutes worked out by the various departments are often so replete with the special needs of each that they lead to contradictions. A civil law for the whole country would eliminate these contradictions and make them more compatible with each other. If we had a basic civil law supplemented by various special statutes, our legal system would be adequate enough to provide our socialist modernizations with legal protection.

(The author of this article is the deputy chief of the Judicial Committee, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the responsible head of the Civil Law Drafting Unit. This article is a revised version of his speech delivered at the Central Political and Legal Cadre School, 20 July.)

PARTY AND STATE

PRC COLLECTS MORE CCP HISTORICAL DATA, DOCUMENTS

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[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--More than 10,000 pieces of historical data and documents about the Chinese Communist Party have been collected by the CPC Central Committee Commission in charge of this work and the central archives since the nationwide effort began two years ago.

In the collection are 2,000 letters, manuscripts and diaries of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De.

A letter written on 30 January 1921 by Zhou Enlai when he was living in Paris to a cousin in China is regarded as an invaluable find for information on the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. In it, Zhou Enlai explicitly states that China must follow the road of Russia's October Revolution.

Other valuable documents include a letter from Mao Zedong to Dr Sun Yat-sen in 1923, during a period of cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. Also found is the original of the "Central Committee's Directive on Opposing Liberalism" drafted by Mao Zedong for the Party Central Committee in December 1942. A letter from Zhou Enlai to Yan Xishan, a northern China warlord, urges Yan to stick to the cooperation between the two parties and join in the efforts to resist Japanese aggression. Two notebooks belonging to Xu Teli, a proletarian educator and Chairman Mao's teacher in a school in Changsha, will help in the study of the formation of Mao Zedong thought.

Manuscripts and letters of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are also in the collection.

The work of collecting the material has been aided by veteran revolutionaries in central and local departments. Many of them offered manuscripts and letters which they had saved at the risk of their lives. Deng Yingchao, widow of Zhou Enlai, sent the central archives more than 100 of Zhou Enlai's manuscripts.

These priceless historical records of the party and the country will be carefully preserved. Copies will be used for study and for compiling party history.

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PARTY AND STATE

TURKISH JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSION OF CHINA

HK010915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Turkish journalist Metin Toker: "My Diaries of China"]

[Text] Editor's note--This is the diary written by Metin Toker, noted Turkish journalist, chief editor of HUI SHENG [0937 5119] magazine and columnist of MILLIYET, during his recent visit to China. The original title was "Turkey and Turkish Value." This article appeared in the Turkish MILLIYET on 20 June. In the article, the author discussed his impressions of China, excerpts of which are now translated and published below [end editor's note].

I never thought that I would be able to watch the world cup soccer matches between Argentina and Belgium and between the Soviet Union and Brazil on color TV in Beijing.

One evening in the same week, at a banquet held by the Turkish Embassy, some Chinese and Turkish friends were talking about the points of similarity between the Anatolian people and the Chinese people. A matter which surprised everyone is the phenomenon of the high bride-price paid by the bridegroom to the bride's family that still exists in certain rural areas of Turkey and China. After studying the matter, we are of the opinion that this kind of situation is not caused by economic problems, regardless of whether in Turkey or in China. The village people have for centuries treated people as things. In Turkey, some of the people have used the bride-price to buy themselves a concubine. We laughed and asked ourselves: Is the "bride-price" after all of any help to the new family? The common answer we obtained was that it would not help one bit.

The views of the Chinese people regarding international issues and the responsibility of their commitments have deeply impressed me. Like Turkey, many accidents and misfortunes have occurred in China in the past. The Chinese people have absorbed experiences from them and therefore they have a clearer understanding of international issues. The Chinese people believe that the outbreak of a world war will be caused by the two superpowers. Therefore, for the sake of preventing the outbreak of a world war, the Chinese people hope that, with the exception of the two superpowers, all countries will unite to prevent the outbreak of the world war. [Sentence as published] China has all along opposed the hegemonism of the two superpowers and has also all along not forgotten that the United States is a hegemonist country. However, China knows

that the greatest peril the world today is posed by the Soviet Union. What the Chinese people do not understand is, why have some of the countries turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to this point? China does not like some of the gestures made by the United States. Some of these gestures have helped its adversaries and offended China. The issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a new obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The Chinese people hold that the situation in the Middle East is like a powder keg. The fuse is running short and soon there will be an explosion. Because of shortsightedness, the United States has not taken any steps in the Middle East. China thinks that the United States lacks insight on this point. The Chinese people hope that there will be a strong and stable Turkey to balance the situation in this region and to prevent the state of affairs from expanding and breaking out. Because of the insight of the Chinese people, I feel that countries which used to be very far apart in the world are no longer so far apart. Some of the countries which lack insight have failed to notice the danger underfoot and regarded the danger in distant lands as a thing of the future. The Turkish people know better than other people how they can have a "stable Turkey." As in the case of Norway, China's hope for a stable Turkey will also have certain advantages for themselves. Like us, these two countries border the same country.

Today, a highly discerning and powerful China hopes for the appearance of a stable Turkey in the most perilous region of the world.

China's strength and stability is its own affair, but it will help to balance various forces in the world.

No matter how far apart the two countries may be, this common standpoint is the basis of the friendship between our countries.

Due to this reason, the road uniting China and Turkey has already become smooth and unimpeded.

CSO: 4005/1065

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATION DEVELOPS AMONG MINORITY PEOPLE

OW060707 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--More than 450,000 Chinese school teachers are working in regions inhabited by minority nationalities, according to Ministry of Education sources.

Education has been developed in a greater speed than ever in the minority areas following the heavy demand to train large numbers of competent people for local development programs.

Some 1,500 teachers in Inner Mongolia have completed advanced courses or are upgrading themselves at institutes of education and 4,126 primary and secondary school teachers have been taking correspondence courses or attending spare-time classes.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region now has four teachers colleges, 22 teachers schools and 266 refresher schools for teachers.

Hundreds of experienced teachers have volunteered to teach in Tibet, Xinjiang and other minority areas for periods of one to three years. The country's leading universities open special classes to train minority teachers.

In many provinces and autonomous regions, including Qinghai and Inner Mongolia, one-third of the state subsidy appropriated for the development of minority areas is being spend on education.

Consequently, the number of nationality schools in minority areas has gone up. There are now 459 nationality secondary schools in Inner Mongolia, compared with 308 in 1976, and the number of nationality primary schools rose from 3,000 to 3,790. Korean nationality primary schools in Liaoning Province increased from 175 to 271 and secondary schools from 13 to 30. At these schools, instruction is conducted whenever possible in the minority languages.

In places where the minority nationalities lead a nomadic life and where the population is scattered, boarding schools have been built. A preliminary survey showed there are now 1,129 boarding schools in such minority areas.

CSO: 4000/164

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WORK TEAMS ASSIST NATIONALITIES AREAS

HK071143 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] According to a YUNNAN RIBAO report, 67 nationalities work teams, which were organized according to a decision of the provincial CCP committee, have in the past 6 months gone deep into the inland mountainous areas and selected points in border nationalities areas, to propagate the party's nationalities and various other policies, conduct investigations and studies, humbly listen to the opinions of various nationalities and help them solve urgent problems concerning production, daily needs, culture, education, sanitation, and so forth. They have further cemented the ties between the party and various nationalities and promoted feelings of national affection.

Through visiting the masses and taking note of their plight, they have helped the masses to solve urgent problems encountered in production and everyday life. Those problems confronting the masses that can be solved immediately are taken care of accordingly. Those that cannot be solved are referred to upper-level party and government organs. Thus, many problems that have long remained unsolved are being solved in a relatively satisfactory way.

The Gujin, Fumin, Longchuan and Luquan work teams have helped 17 production teams to solve the problem of drinking water. Some work teams have also helped production teams to establish grain-processing points. Some have provided fine strains for the masses to help prevent diseases affecting pigs and chickens. In a short period of time, 19 nationalities work teams of the Wenshan autonomous prefecture did over 800 good things for people of various nationalities, helping with the development of education for nationalities and the carrying out of cultural activities. Various nationalities work teams have universally conducted education for nationalities and have proceeded to solve certain existing problems.

In accordance with the demand of the people of Miao nationality, the provincial nationalities work team stationed at Kuanzhuang commune, Fumin County, set up a primary school. The provincial nationalities work team stationed at Luquan set up a training class for primary school teachers of mountainous areas. Various nationalities work teams have universally helped communes and brigades to establish and improve the "cultural fighters" system. They have also set up anti-illiteracy spare-time night schools and cultural and art propaganda teams.

The medical teams of various nationalities work teams have made rounds of villages to provide medicine and medical care for the masses of various nationalities. According to statistics compiled up to the end of March, the seven medical teams sent by the province alone provided medical care on over 10,000 occasions. Many of the cases handled were serious. The medical teams also trained medical personnel for communes and brigades and helped to establish rural medical organizations and launch mass activities to prevent and cure diseases. Some people had been ill for lack of medicine and had invoked the help of gods and spirits. With the help of the medical teams, they were cured. They have become more receptive to what the communist party says [and] believe in science and technology.

The work teams have energetically publicized among the masses the party's nationalities policy, religious policy and various rural economic policies. With such policies actually practiced among the masses, some cadres have rid themselves of their wrong ideas and doubts about the publicized policies. They have become aroused in their political fervor and enthusiasm for production. Due to lack of understanding about policies, only four teams in No 11 production brigade of Bangwa commune had introduced the responsibility system. After the work teams conducted publicity, the masses of the Jingpo nationality happily said that they could introduce the system with peace of mind.

The work teams have made extensive investigations and studies concerning the natural superior features of various selected points. They have helped one production team after another to firmly carry out the production guideline and to find ways to develop a diversified economy and produce commodities. They have also helped the masses to solve technical problems about planting, thus allowing the development of economic crops. Kachang commune of the Jingpo nationality autonomous prefecture this year has already planted over 15,000 mu of land in tung tree seeds. The Mengdong commune, which is suited for the planting of anise, originally planned to grow 25,000 such plants but failed to meet its plan. This year, with the help of the work teams, it planted over 30,000 of these plants.

Thanks to the sincere help rendered by the work teams in developing economic and cultural activities, over 60 selected points in border and mountainous areas and cadres and people of various nationalities now have hope. They say that the nationalities work teams of the period shortly after liberation once again have returned. The communist party and the people's government have led us in building a rich cultural life. Recently, work team members left to receive training on a rotating basis. Some people thought that the work teams wanted to leave. They wrote to demand that they stay on a permanent basis.

Recently, the nationalities work leadership group of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee called a forum on mountainous areas and points inhabited by various nationalities. The five provincial nationalities work teams and the comrades of areas and municipalities exchanged experiences and discussed future work.

CSO: 4005/1088

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING LANGUAGE STUDENTS IMPROVE MENTAL OUTLOOK

HK170920 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Song Yiping [1345 2011 1627]: "Welcome Transformation of Mental Outlook of Foreign Languages College Students"]

[Text] Every Sunday we can see college students wearing the badges of the "Beijing Foreign Language Institute," at the zoo bus stop, helping the old and the young on and off bus No 332, keeping order and performing various good services for passengers. This has been of the heartening changes in the mental outlook of the broad ranks of students since the foreign language institute strengthened ideological and political work. [sentence as printed]

The "Feng Daxing case" that occurred last April has produced great repercussions in the minds of all the teachers, staff, workers and students in the institute. The CCP committee of the institute has used this case as an alarm signal and has called an ideological and political work conference to strengthen the building up of the ranks of political workers. It has carried out deep and meticulous ideological and political education among the students throughout the institute by focusing on satisfactorily studying the "resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC."

In watering a tree, we should water its roots; in educating people, we should touch their hearts. In the course of studying the "resolution," the CCP committee collected nearly 200 questions from the students. Then each major leading comrade of the CCP committee was assigned a special topic on which to prepare lectures in response to the questions of some of the students who had muddled ideas about the four basic principles. These comrades gave lectures in all the departments and by so doing propagated the "resolution" in a relative manner. Gradually, these lectures widened the students' field of view and heightened their understanding. Some students began to consciously read Marx' and Lenin's classics and quite a few students have earnestly handed in their application for party membership. Over the past year, party lesson study groups have been set up throughout the institute and more than one-fifth of the students have been attending party lessons. Applications have been received from 158 students for party membership and 11 students have been admitted into the party.

To fight a battle, we need good troops. Under the guidance of the CCP committee of the institute many political work cadres have heightened their initiative in doing their work well. The Japanese language department held a meeting of parents of the students from Beijing. Moreover, the political work cadres there have also used the opportunities of traveling on business to visit the parents of the students from other cities. They have carried out education in various forms including illustrating typical cases to strengthen their ideological and political work, thus they have improved the students' abilities in consciously resisting the corruption of bourgeois ideology. During last summer's vacation, the department sent a student to serve as a guide for a tourist group. When this student fulfilled the task and returned to Beijing by air, a Hong Kong businessman willfully boasted to her about the good livelihood abroad and tried to lure her to leave the country. She sternly rejected his suggestion. At present, the general mood throughout the institute has undergone a remarkable change. As a result, more students want to make progress and are concerned about the major events of the state; more students have returned money they have found its owner; [as printed] more students treat serving others as a pleasure and students who wear long hair or dress in a strange manner can hardly be seen anymore.

CSO: 4005/1088

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' DISCUSSES UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WORK

HK100931 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 82 p 3

[Short commentary: "A Force That Cannot Be Neglected"]

[Text] What is the correct attitude toward the university and college graduates who graduated during the period of the "Cultural Revolution?" As there are several different views, the attitudes toward them also differ greatly.

There are quite a number of such university graduates and they are a force that cannot be neglected. Just as the fact cannot be denied that they did not have a chance to receive a regular university education during the 10 years of internal disorder and they do not have sound basic knowledge, the fact cannot be denied either that these young people, though in their thirties, are energetic, and quite a few of them are promising with their unremitting and determined efforts in study. However, with a one-sided view, some comrades, especially some leading cadres in some units, have regarded them as good-for-nothings and paid no attention to them. This is not correct. On the other hand, having a good understanding of the importance of seeking talented people, the leaders in a number of units, especially in scientific research units, are taking a correct attitude. While paying attention to the shortcomings of these graduates, they are also paying attention to their positive factors. They have thus spared no efforts in creating conditions for them to improve their skills. They are leaders with foresight. The practice in some units, in which this attitude has been adopted, shows that most young people have made great progress and some of them have even become outstanding.

Conditions are extremely important for the growth of people, though of course, the decisive factor is internal causes. Without aspiration and ambition and without the spirit of persistent and assiduous study, however good the objective conditions may be, the young people still can make no progress. But if they work very hard, which is of course commendable, without the support and cultivation of the party organizations and without the necessary conditions for further studies and practice, their growth will inevitably be affected.

Time waits for no one. We hope that there will be more leaders in more units, who will earnestly learn from the experience of the provincial scientific and technological information and research institute, create more favorable conditions for the university graduates and boldly promote those of them who are outstanding to important posts, so that their role can be brought into better play in the construction of the four modernizations.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

HUBEI CULTURAL ACADEMIC MEETING--The first Hubei provincial mass cultural academic discussion meeting was held in Wuchang from 25-30 June. Conducting academic study of mass culture as a subject of the social sciences is the first step in building a mass cultural theory force and a scientific system in the province in the future. Some 100 mass cultural workers of all prefectures and counties and responsible persons of relevant departments attended the discussion meeting. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82 HK]

GUANGZHOU ON FISHBONE ANTENNAS--The 12 June was the second day of Guangzhou Municipality's concerted drive to dismantle fishbone antennas. In the afternoon responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC visited the urban and suburban areas and Panyu County to inspect the progress of this work. According to statistics, by 12 June, the municipality had dismantled a further 4,500 fishbone antennas. On Chu and other responsible comrades stressed: The leaders at all levels must summon up great resolve to seriously tackle the work of dismantling fishbone antennas. It is necessary to mobilize and teach the cadres, workers and masses to totally dismantle the fishbone antennas and their supporting bamboo poles. [Excerpts] [HK130237 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 Jun 82]

HENAN CENSUS PHONE CONFERENCE--On the evening of 16 June, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government held a phone conference on population census work. The conference summed up the province's preparatory work for population census and made all-round arrangements for future population census work. He Zhukang, vice governor and head of the provincial population census leadership group, presided over the phone conference. Dai Suli, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, delivered a speech, entitled "CCP Committees and Governments at All Levels Must Immediately Go Into Action, Further Strengthen Specific Leadership Over Population Census Work and Guarantee the Successful Fulfillment of the Population Census Tasks in Our Province." [HK230243 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jun 82 HK]

HEILONGJIANG CYL CONGRESS--The seventh Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Congress successfully concluded 20 June. During the congress, delegates heard and discussed the important report given by Comrade Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and the work report given by Comrade (Liu Haiyun)

on behalf of the Sixth Provincial CYL Committee. In exercising their rights, delegates elected the 7th provincial CYL committee and representatives to the 11th National CYL Congress. [SK210755 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG WATER POLLUTION--Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, has adopted measures to combat water pollution along the Songhua River to improve sanitation at summer resorts. The city organized departments concerned, enterprises and units which process oil and use oil in production to conduct a joint inspection. Over 28 units throughout the city were discovered to cause great oil leakage in the process of production and oil storage. The Harbin municipal environment protection bureau has warned them to take measures and strengthen management to prevent further pollution; otherwise, they will be punished according to law. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82 SK]

HAINAN COUNTY SOCIAL ORDER--Qionghai County has mobilized the masses to tidy up social order. This county has now become one of the advanced counties in the rural areas throughout Guangdong Province in tidying up social order and was commended by leading comrades of the Ministry of Public Security. The county has taken the following measures to tidy up social order: the county CCP committee has established a general office to tidy up social order. The county has mobilized all forces to conduct education for young people and juveniles. The county has done well in patrolling and establishing village codes and conventions and the public security system. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Jun 82 HK]

GUANGXI CONSTITUTION EXPLANATION MEETING--From 2 to 4 June, the propaganda department of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee held a meeting in Nanning on publicity and explanation of the draft of the revised constitution. Attending were leading comrades of all prefectural administrative commissioner's offices and all prefectural, municipal and county propaganda departments; responsible comrades of municipal and county people's congress Standing Committees; and backbone elements of all units at the regional level and all Nanning municipal and prefectural subordinate units, some 1,300 people altogether. Responsible comrades of the regional investigation and study office, the general office of the regional CCP committee, the general office of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the general office of the regional people's government, the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee, the regional institute of social sciences, the regional united front work department, the regional judicial bureau and the organization department of the regional CCP committee publicized and explained the draft of the revised constitution respectively at the meeting. After publicity and explanation, regional CCP committee secretary Xiao Han and Liang Huaxin, regional CCP committee Standing Committee member and regional people's congress Standing Committee vice chairman, spoke, urging all people to study, publicize and discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Others attending were (Long Yisheng), regional CCP committee Standing Committee member; and (Zheng Shaodong), (Zhang Bin) and (Zhong Jimin), deputy directors of the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee. [HK100825 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82 HK]

GUANGDONG BOOK CONTROL REGULATIONS--To strengthen the management of the collective and individually-run bookshops, guarantee the circulation of healthy and salutary books, journals and pictures and prohibit the dissemination of books, journals and pictures whose contents are reactionary, pornographic, blood-thirsty and absurd, the Guangdong Provincial Culture Bureau, the Provincial Publication bureau, the Provincial Industry and Commerce Administrative Bureau and the Provincial Public Security Department recently formulated and promulgated the relevant provisional regulations on control of publications. The regulations provide that the books, journals and pictures which collective and individually-run bookshops and stalls sell must be published by the state publishing houses of our country, distributed by the XINHUA bookshop or post offices, approved by relevant departments for distribution to the public and compiled and printed by state enterprises and units. The regulations strictly prohibit the sale of books, journals and pictures which run counter to the state laws and order or which the government explicitly prohibits. The regulations also strictly prohibit the open or secret sale of books, journals and pictures whose contents are reactionary, pornographic and absurd or publicize feudalism and superstition. The regulations prohibit the importing of books, journals, pictures, photos, records, tapes and books of songs from abroad, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan which violate laws. [HK161430 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Jun 82 HK]

SICHUAN LEADERS MEET ATHLETES--On 10 June, responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and government, the Chengdu PLA units and the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee and government including Tan Qilong, You Taizhong, Lu Dadong, Zhong Hanhua, Yang Rudai, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, and Mi Jianshu received all the participants in the national women's basketball tournament, which concluded in Chengdu the same day. [Text] [HK110157 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jun 82]

HENAN MILITIA EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM--The Henan Provincial Military District recently held an on-the-spot symposium in Zhumadian Prefecture on political education of the militia. The symposium summed up and exchanged experiences in doing a good job of political education of the militia in the new situation and made arrangements for the tasks of future militia political education. Leading comrades of all military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments attended. Ren Rong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; (Liu Ziqi), advisor of the political department; Hu Shangli, political commissar of Henan provincial district, also attended. He Shangli and Ren Rong spoke at the symposium. [HK041400 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82 HK]

QINGHAI NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION--The Qinghai Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission has been officially established. It held its first enlarged meeting of members from 11 to 16 June in Xining. The meeting called for propaganda and education on the nationalities policy and implementation of the policy. In view of the poor economic foundation and low production level in minority areas, the meeting noted that the principle to relax policy restrictions

to allow the areas to recuperate should be continued. Mineral and forest resources in minority areas should be exploited in such a way that the national economy as a whole and the economy of the areas benefit. Provincial party and government leaders, including Zha-xi-wang-xu and Xi-hou-ba, attended the meeting. [SK181044 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jun 82 SK]

JILIN YOUTH EDUCATION CAMPAIGN--The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular urging localities to initiate a juvenile education campaign in June. The circular urges intensifying education on eliminating pollution and opposing corrosive influences and fostering lofty ideals among juveniles. Efforts should be made to upgrade moral character and enhance their understanding of the legal system. In implementing the campaign, it is necessary to combine school education with social and family education, properly run work-study schools and strengthen groups helping and educating backward students. Cultural and publishing units should recommend good books and music to juveniles. The circular also calls for attention to youths' problems such as unemployment, love and marriage. [SK310901 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82 SK]

XINJIANG MINORITY NATIONALITY WORKERS--The force of minority nationality workers in Xinjiang region has constantly and quickly grown strong. Minority nationality workers and specialists in science and technology have now become an important force on all fronts in the region. Shortly after liberation, the region had only some 17,000 minority nationality workers and 460 specialized technicians. By 1978, the region had 410,000 minority nationality workers and some 16,000 specialists in science and technology. By 1981, the region had some 600,000 minority nationality workers and some 22,000 specialists in science and technology. The region now has some 5,300 minority nationality middle and primary schools. The number of university minority nationality students increased from 185 shortly after liberation to some 7,900 in 1981. The number of middle school minority nationality students increased from some 3,100 shortly after liberation to 290,000 in 1981. The number of primary school minority nationality pupils is some 990,000. [HK141401 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 11 Jun 82 HK]

GUIZHOU PERSONNEL WORK MEETING--From 25 to 31 May, the Guizhou Provincial Personnel Bureau held a meeting of the directors of the personnel bureaus of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and some counties and districts. The meeting laid stress on summing up and exchanging experiences in assessing the titles of specialized social science cadres in the province. The meeting put forth specific demands in respect of future work. In accordance with the provisional regulations promulgated by the State Council on the titles of personnel who are engaged in economics, statistics, accounting and translation of foreign languages; and on the titles of editors, journalists and personnel who engage in the management of libraries and archives, since February last year, the province has formulated detailed rules and regulations on assessing the titles of these personnel. Moreover, the province has also set up a leadership group for assessing the titles of specialized social science cadres with an office under the leadership

group. All prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and relevant departments and bureaus at the provincial level have also set up leadership groups and offices. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Jun 82 HK]

XINJIANG KIRGIZ BROADCASTS--Beginning from 28 June, the Xinjiang broadcasting station will run a program in the Kirgiz language. This embodies the party policy on nationalities. The region has some 100,000 people of Kirgiz nationality, the majority of whom live in Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture. The four counties in the autonomous prefecture have set up wired broadcasting stations and 37 communes in the autonomous prefecture have set up broadcast amplifying stations. All county broadcasting stations have run programs in the Kirgiz language to publicize the party's central work. [HK010233 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Jun 82 HK]

SHANDONG COMMENDS BIRTH-CONTROL MODELS--On 22-26 June the Jinan PLA units, Shandong Province, sponsored a commendation meeting of advanced units and individuals who had emerged in family planning work. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units, including Xiong Zuofang, (Zhang Feng), Zheng Sansheng, Zhao Bing'an, Chen Renhong, (Zhang Zheng), (Ouyang Ping), Chen Meizao, Fu Jiaxuan, Zuo Qi, [name indistinct] Shiquan, Zeng Shaoshan, (Kuang Haitian) and He Zhiyuan. Comrade Chen Renhong addressed the meeting. During the meeting, participants summed up and exchanged work experiences gained in the past 2 years and offered work opinions. At the meeting, 3 units were appraised as provincial red-flag pacesetters, 90 units as advanced ones and 39 persons as advanced individuals. [SK270512 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 82 SK]

LIAONING SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--The Liaoning Provincial People's Government sponsored an experience-exchange meeting in early June in Anshan city on reforming the secondary educational structure to develop vocational middle schools. The meeting disclosed that since 1979 the province had established over 300 vocational schools in urban areas throughout the province which had recruited over 50,000 students. In 1981, over 3,000 graduates were placed in jobs. There will be over 20,000 graduates this year. The meeting noted: the annual student quota for urban vocational schools is 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Localities throughout the province should pay attention to opening more production avenues to arrange jobs for these graduates and do a good job in training the teacher contingent and compiling teaching materials. [SK140438 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 82 SK]

JIANGSU COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSIGNMENTS--Jiangsu Provincial Planning Commission and Personnel Bureau jointly held a meeting on 10-14 June on job assignments for graduates of higher institutions. The meeting noted that this year's assignments should be made mainly in the sectors of agriculture, energy source, transport, light and textile industries and building materials departments, with greater emphasis on meeting the needs of the rural areas, at the grassroots units and on the production front. Graduates should be encouraged to work in the frontier regions or in areas where economic and cultural development is slow. The meeting also approved that a certain number of this year's graduates should be assigned to the units of collective ownership. Jiangsu Province this year has 381 people finishing postgraduate studies, 18,159 university and college graduates and another 9,636 graduates of secondary vocational schools. [OW191059 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jun 82 OW]

JIANGXI COLLEGE ADMISSIONS--The commission for inspecting discipline of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial committee in charge of college admissions recently issued a joint circular calling for resolutely opposing and boycotting unhealthy trends in recruiting new students for institutes of higher learning. The circular noted: all leading comrades and cadres must set a good example. They must not exercise their functions and powers to seek special care for their relatives, friends, sons or daughters so they can be admitted to college. They must not interfere with enrollment work. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82 OW]

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE MEETING--The PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai held an ideological work discussion meeting from 8 to 12 June. The meeting summed up and exchanged fresh experiences in solving ideological problems. Comrade Hu Yaobang recently affirmed the scientific value of this fresh political work experience created by the PLA Air Force. The vast number of political work cadres in air force units stationed in Shanghai have achieved very good results in ideological work by using this fresh experience, which includes discovering ideological problems in good time, clearly understanding them and correctly solving them. (Song Chaozhi), political commissar of the air force units in Shanghai, attended the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 82 OW]

GANSU UNIVERSITIES APPROVED--After being examined by the Ministry of Education, nine workers' universities in our province have been put on the records officially and will enroll students in a unified manner beginning this year. These nine workers' universities are: the Workers' Construction Engineering Institute of the Gansu Electrical Engineering Bureau; the Workers' University of the Gansu Changcheng Electrical Engineering Company; the Workers' University of the Lanzhou Petrochemical Machinery Plant; the Workers' University of the Lanzhou Chemical Industrial Company; the Workers' University of the Lanzhou Oil Refinery; the Workers' Engineering Institute of the First Survey and Design Institute of the Ministry of Railways; the Workers' University of the State-run No 404 Plant; and the Workers' University of the State-run No 504 Plant. The establishment of these nine universities has been approved one after another by the provincial people's government and the pertinent departments of the party Central Committee since 1980. Through a set examination, the students will receive graduation certificates and enjoy the wages and benefits stipulated by the state. [Text] [SK292353 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Jun 82]

YUNNAN MINORITY NATIONALITY WORK--The second group of the Yunnan provincial teams in charge of nationality affairs and medical work left Yunnan on the morning of 11 June for border regions to serve the minority nationalities. In order to bring about a speedy change in the living standard of the minority nationalities, the provincial CCP committee and people's government allocated some 230 people to form five nationality work teams and 2 medical work teams for Fumin, Wuding, Yongchuan, Yinjiang and Fugong counties. In half a year, these nationality work teams and medical work teams have done a great deal of work to help the minority nationalities. Thus, a second group is now being sent to the border areas. There are some 170 people in the second group, and 89 percent of them are middle-aged and young cadres. [HK140501 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82 HK]

XIZANG EDUCATIONAL GRANTS--Lhasa, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--Xizang will increase its educational fund from last year's 1.8 million yuan to 8.8 million yuan this year in order to provide grants-in-aid for more pupils and middle school students, according to a recent decision of the region's people's government. Since the peaceful liberation of 1951, Xizang has been the only area among 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country that enjoys free school education through primary school to middle school for all Tibetan students from herdsmen and peasant families. Since 1972, 60 percent of the pupils and 40 percent of the middle school students, whose families are poor, have received grants-in-aid given by the state. Xizang now has 100,000 students. The increase of educational fund aims at letting more minority students have access to schooling. [OW271235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 25 Jun 82 OW]

CSO: 4000/164

FOREIGNERS IN BEIJING PROTEST U.S.-USSR ARMS RACE

OW071642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (AFP)--A group of 24 foreign experts and students from six countries peacefully demonstrated here today against the Soviet-American arms race.

The first such peace march of its kind ever organised in China, passed off without mishap as the demonstrators, under the watchful eye of police, went to the Soviet and U.S. embassies to hand in a petition calling on the two superpowers to use their influence for international disarmament.

"Foreign experts and students say no nukes. USA and USSR arms race--we are all losers," said a large banner carried by the demonstrators, one of whom said that the Chinese authorities had been very cooperative in giving them the go-ahead for the demonstrations and providing a vehicle for transport.

He noted the Chinese authorities, who themselves regularly speak out against the arms race, had given the go ahead for today's demonstration last week and some of the experts were given a half day off to participate in the march.

A curious crowd gathered to watch the procession march to the two embassies both of which had chained their entrances. Nevertheless, they were able to hand in their petition to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel and obtain from him an assurance that he would see a number of their representatives in coming days.

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FREEDOM FIGHTERS URGE DENG TO ABANDON COMMUNISM

OW030606 Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, 3 Jul (CNA)--Freedom-loving Chinese at home and abroad regard the request made in the open letter by 18 freedom-fighters urging Chinese communist leader Geng Hsiao-ping to abandon communism as fair, just and timely.

According to information reaching here from the domestic and foreign sources, free Chinese people everywhere consider that unless Teng makes as objective review and comparison in terms of time (the Chinese history of the last 100 or so years as compared with the 30-year rule of the Chinese communists) and space (comparing the different conditions among the nations of the world), and unless he can find the root cause of the problems and take correct remedial steps, what he has done in trying to rescue the Peiping regime will be in vain.

The freedom-fighters who jointly wrote the letter are Tuan Ke-wen, Wang Ping-yi, Yuan Mou-ju, Chao Wen-Hsiang, Yu Fu-shiang, Chiang Yu-lu, Shao Hsi-yen, Kao Yu-tsung, Chang Wei-kuo, Fan Yuan-yen, Li Hsien-ping, Yang Su-yung, Liu Cheng-su, Yeh Ying, Lao Cheng-wu.

In the letter, they define their background as, "some of us were college students exposed to Chinese communist indoctrination since childhood; some were senior technological personnel especially cultivated by the Chinese communists; some were musicians and outstanding athletes who carried out propaganda on a large scale for the Chinese communists; some were pilots in the air force of the Chinese communist regime. On the mainland, we were not the most oppressed classes of people."

"The Chinese people have a strong attachment to their native land and are unwilling to leave it. Unless the worst happens, who will steel his heart to abandon the homeland? But we came over to the Republic of China on Taiwan without any hesitation. If we had not been disillusioned with communism, we would not have done this. However, as Chinese intellectuals we must not only seek freedom and happiness for ourselves but also shoulder active responsibility. We hope that we can contribute to the future of China," the letter says.

They pointed out the inborn instability and power struggle in the ideology of communism.

"You still insist on the importance of Mao thought. Even if by some chance your policy could be carried out for 20 years, how can you control such 'side effects' as the corruption of cadres, dissatisfaction of young people and materialism during this period? Even if you had the ability to solve these problems, 20 years later your living standard will be even farther behind, because the Republic of China and other free countries will not stop progressing. By that time, the per capita income of the people on Taiwan will be U.S. 10,000. We therefore think your new economic policy is a dead end. This is a scientific and objective analysis and not an emotional criticism."

They said, "As for the rule of law, after the fall of the 'gang of four' you amended that 'constitution' and promulgated a 'criminal code,' a 'code of criminal procedure' and a 'statute for foreign investment.' We believe you may have really intended to march toward a lengthy and peaceful reign. But we are certain this hope cannot be realized. Only through probing the mutual exclusiveness of law and communism can we fully understand this question."

The freedom-fighters then made the following important points in their letter:

"You and your comrades mistakenly introduced communism to China and have neglected not only the brighter side of traditional Chinese culture but also Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people, a blueprint for national reconstruction. Your irrational pursuit of 'ideals' has contributed to an unprecedented tragedy in Chinese history. How unfortunate this is but one thing conforms us. After suffering for more than 100 years, the Chinese people have successfully created a 'Taiwan model.' Based on Dr Sun Yat-sen's blueprint for national reconstruction, a model combining the good qualities of both Chinese and western [words indistinct] free, democratic, (?meaningful), happy, prosperous and strong society. We are sure you will understand that we have expressed ourselves from the bottoms of our hearts. After thinking this over calmly and objectively, you may become anxious, agitated and confused. You will question yourselves: should you continue to struggle down hopeless roads, ignoring your conscience, or should you determine to effect a thorough reform for the bright future of China?"

"Mr Teng! In a Chinese communist society characterized by cruel struggle, you have overthrown the 'gang of four' and become the major powerholder in the Chinese communist regime. This is because of your ability and luck, but, you are already 78 years old. To you, honor and wealth are no longer important. What matters is your responsibility for what you have done all your life, to the Chinese people and for Chinese history. You are in a key position and able to change history. Any step of yours may decide whether you will succeed or fail, gain a good or a bad reputation, do good deeds to benefit all, or do evil things that will bring more trouble. The Chinese have an old saying: 'If you refuse what heaven gives you, you will suffer losses. If you do not act when opportunity arrives, you will suffer misfortune.' Time and tide wait for no man. There will be no more chances. We hope you will make a wise final decision. We wish you the happiness of doing so."

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END